

The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1071—Vol. XXVI.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1856.

STAMPED SIXPENCE.
UNSTAMPED... FIVEPENCE.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, MINING AND SHAREBROKER, No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS IN BUYING AND SELLING, for immediate cash, DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the best of any known investments—paying from 15 to 20 per cent. per annum in dividends. The choice of NON-DIVIDEND MINES for speculative purposes requires careful discrimination.

Mr. Crofts is a BUYER or SELLER of the following:—Alfred Consols, Bedford United, South Tamar, Wh. Wrey, Sortridge Consols, Ivybridge, North Bassett, West Trewetha, Wheal Hender, Rosewarne, Wheal Edward, San Fernando, West Providence, North Buller, Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), Tinoroff, Wheal Uny, Mill Pool, Port Bowen, Leant Consols, Wheal Lelant (Leant), East Gunnis Lake, Lamherrowe, Wheal of Towy, Tamar Consols, East Russell, Brynford Hall, Wheal Russell, Speare Consols, Collacome, St. Austell Consols, Wh. Emma (Buckfastleigh), Herward United.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, is a BUYER of Sheba, Rosewarne, East Rose, North Frances, Bryntail, Swanpool, Zion, Tremayne, Botallack, Trelewans, Alfred Consols, &c.

MRS. JAMES B. BRENCHEY, No. 2, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, DEALER in BRITISH and FOREIGN MINING SHARES, SALES and PURCHASES EFFECTED in BANK, RAILWAY, and INSURANCE SECURITIES.

FOR SALE, amongst other STOCK:—

1 United Mine, 1 Clifford, 1 South Tolquis, 10 Wheal (Leant), 1 West Caradon.

Also, NON-DIVIDEND:—1 Grambler, 100 East Wrey, 200 West Sortridge, 50 Vale Towy, 100 South Condurrow, 50 Sortridge Consols, 20 North Wh. Unity, 50 Devon Miller, 3 Carvanwall, 10 Stray Park, 50 Peden-an-dra, 30 Edward.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mr. PETER WATSON has REMOVED from 37, Old Broad street to 37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, due to the Stock Exchange.

DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the BEST of any known INVESTMENT, and which are now paying from 20 to 30 per cent. per annum dividends every two or three months). NON-DIVIDEND MINES require a judicious selection also, and careful discrimination; this particular stock frequently advances FIVE HUNDRED per cent. and upwards.

Mr. PETER WATSON, SHARE DEALER, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, from the 11 years experience he has had in every department of mining, and in the management of mines, and an extensive connection with mine agents and others in Cornwall and Devon, enables him to judge of and select mines of intrinsic value. Mr. PETER WATSON, being a Member of the Mining Exchange, will forward list of prices when required.

57, Threadneedle-street, London, Feb. 29, 1856.

MESSRS. C. H. J. GEDDES, W. BURGAN, AND CO., MINING AGENTS, beg to inform their friends and the public that they are DEALERS in MINING SHARES, both DIVIDEND-PAYING and PROGRESSIVE, and in ALL PROPERTIES relating to MINES; and they offer gratuitously information relating to such properties, which Mr. GEDDES, from his practical knowledge, extensive connections, and long residence in Cornwall, is fully competent to supply. They also TRANSACT BUSINESS in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, at regular charges, and in all JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES and OTHER SHARES.

MESSRS. C. H. J. GEDDES, W. BURGAN, AND CO., have OPENED AN OFFICE at No. 60, GRACECHURCH STREET, CITY, for the purpose of BUYING and SELLING SHARES in the following MINES:—

Gawton United.	50 East Cefn Brwyno.
100 Lady Bertha.	50 West Challacombe.
Carew United.	Fennane Consols.
50 Catherine and Jane Consols.	2 Wenvord Consols.
Dyngwun.	Swanpool.
Rhosydol and Bacheddon.	12 Christopher Consols.
Grass Sheba Consols.	1 United Mine.
	50 East Halsamming.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mr. GEORGE SPRATLEY begs to inform his friends that he has REMOVED from Winchester-buildings to 5, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY.

GEORGE SPRATLEY has FOR SALE, at LOWER PRICES than hitherto offered:—

Great Alfred.	100 West Collacome.	2 Rosewarne.
West Grenville.	50 Lady Bertha.	10 West Stray Park.
20 Carnewas.	20 Buller and Bassett.	20 Tavy.
25 South Buller.	5 West Alfred.	20 South Frerens.
2 Pendene.	10 Kitty (Leant).	20 Trewetha.
2 East Wheal Rose.	10 Great Wheal Fortune.	100 East Wheal Wrey.
10 Boiling Well.	2 Cargoll.	20 Cilgaff and Wentworth.
10 East Margaret.	5 Wheal Wrey.	100 Molland.
1 Botallack.	10 East Buller.	100 Vale of Towy.
5 Glismar.	10 Hington.	10 North Bassett.
10 North Frances.	5 Wheal Uny.	2 Wheal Trelewans.
50 Peden-an-dra.	20 Sortridge Consols.	20 Tinoroff.
2 East Bassett.	1 West Providence.	5 Providence Mines.
1 Dogecan.	1 South Caradon.	10 Stray Park.
20 Glenside.	10 Alfred Consols.	10 Mouth Tamar.
10 Welsh Potos.	20 South Condurrow.	10 Great Wheal Vor.
5 Carew United.	50 Wheal Russell.	50 Fort Bowen.
WANTED—	50 Wheal Uny.	10 Marke Valley.
1 East Pool.	500 Fort Bowen.	
2 Wheal Margaret.	50 Wheal Russell.	
Full particulars, with prices, may be obtained personally, or by letter.	50 Wheal Uny.	
15, Old Broad-street, London.	500 Fort Bowen.	

MRS. GEORGE BUDGE, of 19, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, has SHARES FOR SALE at the following prices:—viz., Alfred Consols, £16½; Bedford United, £10½; Bryntail, 26%; Buller and Bassett, £23½; Boringdon, £1; Cilgaff and Wentworth, £10½; Carvath United, 24%; Caradon Consols, £21½; East Alfred, 6d.; Fort Bowen, 5d.; Gawton United, £1; East Gunnis Lake, 2½; Frere, 24%; Lady Bertha, 21½; Ludeon, 21½; Nantes, 22%; Molland, 1s. 9d.; Marie Valley, 2½; Pendene, 2½; Perrington, 1s. 9d.; Sortridge and Bedford, 6s.; Sortridge Consols, 6½%; Trewetha, 7s. 6d.; Tinoroff, 25%; Tehidy, 23%; Tamar Consols, 23%; Trelewans, 2s; Vale of Towy, 21 7s.; Wh. Wrey, 22; West Frances, 2s; Wheal Alice, 2½; Wheal Bassett, 4d.; Wheal Uny, £2½; Wh. Arthur, 2s; Wheal Edward, 2½; Wheal Langford, 7s. 6d.; Wheal Buller, £583; Wheal Uny, 2½; Wheal Emma, 21½; Tyne Head, 12s. 6d.

Mining Shares of every description bought and sold on commission.

MRS. HENRY GOULD SHARP, No. 4, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, DEALS in all the DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES, both ENGLISH and FOREIGN; and has SHARES FOR SALE in the following MINES, at the undermentioned (nett cash) prices:—

Alfred Consols, £15.	Great Alfred, £34.	Bull. & W. Pytnar, £1½.
Bryntail, 26%.	Hawkmor, 10s.	Trewetha, 43%.
Bolting Well, 21½%.	Par Consols, 15s.	Trevone, Consols, 12s. 6d.
Bedford United, 210%.	Lewis, 36s. 6d.	Trenow Consols, 12s. 6d.
Bell and Lanarth, 25%.	Lady Bertha, 22s.	Tamar Consols, 13 ls. 3d.
Brynford Hall, £55.	Lydford Consols, 5s.	Tinoroff, £5.
Bull. & Ass. Unit., £2 12s.	Mill Pool, £51.	Trehane, 24%.
Carnforth, 24%.	Molland, 1s. 9d.	Tretol, £51.
Caradon Consols, 24 13s.	North Robert, £36.	United Mines, £240.
Cilgaff and Wentworth, 24%.	North Bassett, £24.	Vale of Towy, 30s.
Cornwall, 10s.	North Buller, 47.	West Bassett, 236½.
Cefn Cwm Brwyno, £30.	North Rosewarne, 6½.	West Par Consols, 10s.
Carvath United, 23%.	North Frances, £10 14s.	West Providence, £15.
Devon Burra Burra, £3.	North Towy, 24s.	West Frances, £33.
Devon Wh. Buller, 22 2s.	North Wheal Trelawny, 21s.	West Alfred, £212½.
East Garnna, 22s.	Okei Tor, 2s.	Wheal Crebore, £214.
East Wheal Wrey, 5s. 9d.	Par Consols, 16%.	Wheal Kitty, £23 14s.
East Wheal Vor, 10s. 6d.	Pedn-an-dra, £5.	Wheal Hender, £23.
East Bassett, 26%.	Rosewarne United, £121.	Wheal Uny, 26%.
East Wheal Rose, 28%.	Rosewarne Consols, 25s.	Wheal Arthur, £23.
East Buller, 26%.	Rorrington, 1s. 3d.	Wheal Buller, £285.
Great Alfred, 24 12s.	South Crinnis, 2s 4d.	Wheal Surprise, £26.
Great Wheal Fortune, £9.	South Gunnis Lake, 2s 4d.	Wheal Grenville, £23 4s.
Great Wh. Baddeyn, 17s. 6d.	South Carron Bros., 29 14s.	Wheal Trefusis, £213.
Great Sheba, 27 14s.	St. Day United, £1 17s.	Wheal Zion, 3ls.
Great Sortridge, 3s. 6d.	Widgery, 3s.	Wildbore, 32s.
Great Wheal Vor, 24 14s.		

WANTED, or any part of—

50 Calstock Consols, £314. 50 Wheal Russell, 18s. 6d.

P.S. Parties wishing to purchase in any of the above mines will please to mention the number of shares they require.

N.B. Country brokers, dealers, and others having shares for sale should state name, price required, and time allowed for the disposal of same.

GEORGE MOORE, No. 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, DEALER IN MINING SHARES.

Business transacted in every description of British and Foreign Mines.

MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, No. 21, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Mr. Reynolds continues to TRANSACT BUSINESS in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS, FUNDS, and SECURITIES, BRITISH and FOREIGN RAILWAY SHARES, DEBTURSES, &c. Also, in ENGLISH, IRISH, SCOTCH, and FOREIGN MINING SHARES.

MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE, DEALERS IN MINING SHARES, No. 8, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.—The above continue to DEAL in the SHARES of all the leading DIVIDEND and good PROGRESSIVE MINES.—March 1, 1856.

MR. W. LEMON OLIVER, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 4, AUSTINFRARS, CITY. BUSINESS TRANSACTED in HOME and FOREIGN RAILWAYS, FUNDS, SECURITIES, BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES, &c.

MR. HY. SIBLEY, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING AGENT, 4, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL.

MR. T. TYACK, MINE SHAREBROKER, AUCTIONEER, &c., CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.

MR. WM. SIMS, MINING SHAREBROKER AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

MR. M. W. BAWDEN, MINE BROKER, GENERAL ASSAYER, AND COMMISSION AGENT, LISKEARD, CORNWALL.

MR. RICHARD MICHELL'S MINING, AUCTION, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY OFFICES, FORE STREET, REDRUTH.

Mines inspected, and information punctually furnished.

MR. E. GOMPERS, No. 98, GRACECHURCH STREET, has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in most of the leading DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES. Also, in LIFE, FIRE, MARITIME INSURANCE, STEAM NAVIGATION, various GAS COMPANIES, and various JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES' SHARES, returning regular dividends.

MR. W. MICHELL, COMMISSION AGENT and DEALER in BRITISH MINES, is always in a position to BUY or SELL in most DIVIDEND MINES, as well as NON-DIVIDEND MINES, where the prospects are such as will lead to early dividends. Gratititous advice given on personal application, or by letter.

W. MICHELL, having returned, after his several inspections of mines in Devon and Cornwall, is now prepared to ADVISE HIS FRIENDS the desirability of SELLING or PURCHASING STOCK, by the future prospects of the mine.

W. MICHELL, being the only commission agent a practical miner, and who makes periodical inspections of the mines, has better opportunities of advising his friends than any other commission agent in London.

2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London, March 1, 1856.

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1 Botallack.	5 Wheal	

tions be proceeded with they will result in loss and disappointment; and I beg to state that it is my conscientious opinion that the whole of the mining operations should be abandoned."

The CHAIRMAN said, as copies of the report were in the hands of the shareholders, it might not be necessary to read the correspondence. They were aware that when they met last year they had very encouraging accounts of the lode which appeared to exist in Fyfo's level, and another level had been driven at a considerable depth to intersect it, and in August last Mr. Lowry was very anxious that the lode would be found; and the directors then hesitated whether they should not call the shareholders together. Up to this time the reports of Mr. Lowry and Capt. Cleme were satisfactory, but he was very sorry to say that in December they received such unfavourable accounts that they sent out instructions to stop the work, as the directors did not wish to spend the shareholders' money, unless Capt. Cleme should have some chance of meeting with a profitable lode. Capt. Cleme's vote so determined in December that he had given up all hope of finding the lode, that the board determined upon stopping the operations altogether. Mr. Lowry was of a different opinion, and considered driving another level between the two now driven, they would meet the lode, and which could be done in the course of six months, at an expense of about 1000 per month. He (the Chairman) had great confidence in Mr. Lowry, and also in Captain Cleme, but Capt. Cleme was a gentleman who had had most experience in the Brazils, and other foreign countries, as also in Cornwall. Although he believed Mr. Lowry to be a gentleman of the strictest integrity, he did not think he had much experience as a miner, being more engaged as a purser. But the question was, whether they were desirous of spending any more money; the directors were unanimous in the opinion not to go on. He held 1000 shares from the beginning, and was engaged in many other mines; and if the majority were of opinion that they ought to go on he would do so. He had great faith in Capt. Cleme, and he was bound to trust him. Mr. Lowry had taken a great deal of trouble, and argued the question, not, as he said, to share the directors' salary; and he (the Chairman) was now ready to answer any questions, and should be glad to hear the opinion of the shareholders to future proceedings.

Mr. Isaacs said the Chairman had detailed the position of the company in such a straightforward manner that he did not consider any questions could be put upon the report.—The CHAIRMAN said the directors were all large holders, and some had bought their shares at a high premium.

Mr. Hoyes never heard a more unsatisfactory speech than the Chairman's, as they would come to the end of a gross delusion, and the shareholders could not do better than come to the determination of winding up. He was obliged to the directors for not leading them far wrong, and would advise them to dissolve the company at once, and divide the property as they might think fit.

The CHAIRMAN said, as Mr. Lowry was present perhaps they might like to hear him.

A PROPRIETOR: Let us hear both sides of the question.

Mr. Lowry was sorry he had to meet them under such unfavourable circumstances, but to say mining in Jamaica was a gross-delusion was untrue. There was a lode at Silver Hill, and if the Port Royal Company did not work it somebody else would. If he (Mr. Lowry) had 10,000£ of his own money he would expend it upon the mine. Capt. Cleme was condemned by a Cornish mining captain, and persons who spent their lives on mines were thinking men. He had reasons, and strong reasons, why the lode had not been found. Nos. 1 and 2 levels were 35 fms. asunder, whilst in this country levels were only 10 fms. apart, and he believed that if a level was driven between Nos. 1 and 2 they would find the lode. Mr. Lowry, in a section, explained the position of the property, and said, when he left there was not a more promising lode in Cornwall, but since then nothing but unfavourable reports had come home. It had been said there were no mines in Jamaica; now, he had no doubt but that the Clarendon would not be far behind it.

He was not desirous of going out again, but having spent two years in the island felt some interest in its property. (Hear.)

Mr. Hoyes explained that, by using the term gross delusion, he did not mean to apply the term to the board, but that they would never work to a profit. He would advise handing the property over to some other company, when those who might think proper would have an opportunity of joining.

Mr. Shirreff had no confidence in Mr. Hoyes; he believed he was under as much delusion as any one in the room. There was not a single Jamaica company but what he proposed to break up. At the Clarendon, a few days since, he suggested that it should be wound up.

Mr. Lowry said there was a gentleman in the room who had seen the lode.

Mr. Fisher said he had visited the mines, and it was his opinion that they had a most excellent lode, and for one would propose that a call of 2s. 6d. be made.

The CHAIRMAN said, before considering that question, he would move that the report and balance-sheet be received and adopted.

The resolution was seconded, and unanimously carried.

A PROPRIETOR wished to know whether a call of 1s. would do?—Mr. BAKER (the solicitor) explained that the shares were held by as many, that they would never be able to enforce a call of 1s.

The CHAIRMAN said, as they had adopted the report, it left them free either to carry on the mine or wind-up. The board did not like to propose a resolution to wind up the company, as it might have embarrassed them. As he had before stated, all expenses had been stopped, but as there appeared to be a feeling in favour of carrying it on, the better way to test the question would be to propose a call of 2s. 6d.

A PROPRIETOR suggested that they had better take the opinion of the Government Geological Surveyor, before they abandoned the property.

Mr. Koch stated that Capt. Cleme had already been written to upon the subject. Mr. KENSHED said it would be ridiculous to go on with a less amount than 50,000£. Either call up sufficient money to work the mines properly, or wind-up the company. There were only a small portion of shareholders in attendance, and he believed if the opinion of the whole body were taken, a majority would be in favour of winding up.

Mr. SHIRREFF moved that the meeting be adjourned until after the report of the Government geological surveyor was received, and it could then be determined whether they should wind-up or make a call sufficient to carry on the undertaking.

The CHAIRMAN explained, that as they had adopted the report, it was not necessary to adjourn, as before any decisive step was taken, he would call the shareholders together. (Hear.)

The Chairman and Captain Hamilton were re-elected directors, and Mr. A. R. Hamilton auditor.—A cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

FORT BOWEN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

The adjourned meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, 11, New Broad-street, Mr. TATE in the chair.

Mr. WARD (the secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said it was understood by almost every one in attendance that the object of the present meeting was to determine the fate of the Fort Bowen Mining Company, whether it should be carried on vires, or whether it should cease to exist, and be consigned to "the tomb of all the capitals" or, he might say, to the tomb of all the other gold mining companies, but he trusted it would still turn out one of the longest livers, and that he should not be called upon to day to form the office of undertaker. (Hear and laughter.)

He could assure them that it was worth of every shilling that had been laid out upon it. Out of the 5000£ required 4273£ had been already subscribed, and it remained for them to make up the difference in the course of the day. It had been hinted to him (the Chairman) that he spoke in a less sanguine manner in that room than to his own private friends, but that was quite true, being anxious not to overstate the case. But he told his own friends what he believed would be the result, and he had no hesitation in asserting that, although he had said the yield would be 1 ounce to the ton, he really believed it would be far more, but he would not commit himself to an opinion. If they looked to the figures for a moment, every shareholder must be satisfied. Supposing they obtained the 5000£, it would give them the means of conveying the machinery to the mines, and erecting it, when they would be in a position to crush 60 tons of ore per day, yielding 60 ozs. of gold, which, reckoned at only 37. per oz., would produce 180£. a day, and calculating to work five days in the week, the gross amount would be 16,800£ per annum. He had estimated the working expenses, including the home pay, at 1000£ per month, or 12,000£ per year, which was the very utmost that could be incurred, so that it would leave a balance of 34,800£ to pay the debenture charge and dividend, and he firmly believed that to be a fair and honest statement. (Cheers.) The sum of 7000£ was required to complete that list to 5000£, and it was for the meeting to determine whether they would come forward. He believed he distinctly stated in that room that the sum they had in hand would only be sufficient to pay the mine, and supposing it proved to be valuable, they should then have to call upon the shareholders for money to work it upon a large scale. This call for more capital was not an unexpected one, but what was always contemplated would be necessary. They had a staff out at the mine capable of working to a large extent without the necessity of increasing it, and it was only additional labour that would be required. The shareholders could not say there had been any deception practised, as they had, on former occasions, been distinctly told that the time would come when more money would be required.

Mr. DOD did not think sufficient inducement was offered for taking up the debentures, as they might be four or five years getting over their difficulties. He suggested that the preferable course would be to make a call.

The CHAIRMAN said the question had been fully discussed two or three times in that room. Some considered the terms too high; and as regarded a call, they had no power to make it. The honorable shareholder had no right to infer that they would be four or five years getting over their difficulties. They were now obtaining gold, and when the additional machinery already on the mine was erected, sufficient stuff could be operated upon to yield 8 or 10 ounces more per day, which, in addition to what they were now doing, would more than pay the whole of the expenses.

Mr. COOK observed that Mr. Best was not aware that the stuff was at the surface.

His observations might have been correct if that had been a copper mine, and necessary to sink 100 fms.; then it might be some years.

Mr. BRAINE said the subscriptions had not reached 4512£, and the directors were willing to subscribe 25£ more each (200£), so that it only left 278£ to complete the list.

He (Mr. Braine) had received a letter from Aspinwall, advising him that it was a good speculation and to buy shares as they would go up to the full price.

There was no doubt that the mine was rich, and if it did not pay within two years it would never pay at all.

He made a statement at the last meeting, which Mr. Arthur Phillips seemed to take an interest in that he had visited the mine, but he did not wish to convey that impression. Mr. Phillips had been two years in California, where labourers cost 300£ per year each, and the transit of machinery was difficult; and that gentleman had indeed admitted that what he (Mr. Braine) had said was substantially correct, Mr. Phillips being of opinion that, if they had 100 oz. of gold to the ton, considering the position of the mines, both for transit of machinery and labour, it was one of the richest gold mines yet discovered.

Dr. COLLYER said, irrespective of the opinions expressed by men of such high reputation as Mr. Arthur Phillips, it was of little consequence. He (Dr. Collyer) had visited all the mines in California, the north, south, and central states, and there was no mine with such excellent local advantages as Fort Bowen. The mine had a lode traceable for several miles, and for three miles he had seen the vein. It was very recently they had struck the vein, they had only been working on the outcappings.

The mine, with the present machinery on it, is out of the vein stuff ought to yield 1½ oz. per ton. (Hear.) He had so much confidence in the Fort Bowen Mine that he obtained another from the Government, on the opposite side of the river. He (Dr. Collyer) could say with confidence that the Fort Bowen Mine, with ordinary good management and skill, must prove a highly profitable undertaking. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN, after enquiring whether any more were willing to subscribe, said he had put down his name for the balance, to make up the exact sum of 5000£. He now congratulated them upon the state of their finances, and there was not a shadow of a doubt but everything that had been stated from that point would be fulfilled.

Capt. CHARRETTE considered the committee of the board ought to undertake the management of the company, and that it was desirable some remuneration should be awarded to them.

It could not be expected that gentlemen would devote their time for nothing—(hear)—and he would propose 12. 1s. each attendance, not to exceed

150£ a year. The resolution was unanimously agreed to, but—

The CHAIRMAN said the resolution could not be taken at the present meeting.

Capt. CHARRETTE was quite satisfied with the cordial manner with which his proposition had been met, and was very much obliged to those shareholders who had come forward to subscribe the 5000£.

After some discussion, a resolution was passed, authorising the directors to receive an additional 1000£, for contingencies, should it be voluntarily offered.

Mr. READ proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman and his co-directors, for the very liberal manner in which they had come forward to assist the undertaking, and to the Chairman for the very able manner he had conducted the proceedings. (Cheers.)

The resolution was seconded and carried amidst much applause.

The CHAIRMAN having acknowledged the compliment, the meeting separated.

PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL GOLD MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of proprietors was held at the London Tavern, on Monday,

Mr. J. D. POWLES in the chair.

Mr. B. WILKINS (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said, as the report had been circulated for several days, it might be more convenient to the proprietors to take the report as read, merely alluding to the most prominent points. The accounts had also been printed and sent round; he would, therefore, propose that the same course should be adopted with respect to them.

Mr. RICHARDSON enquired whether the auditors were in attendance, as he wished to put several questions to them respecting certain items in the account?

The CHAIRMAN did not know whether they were present. He did not see them in the room, but he (the Chairman) would answer any questions respecting the accounts.

Mr. SUTTON wished to know whether it was not required by the deed to hold a meeting every year?

The CHAIRMAN replied such was the fact. They ought to have had a meeting last year, but the accounts, from time to time, were so indefinite that it was determined to put it off, in the hope that the board might be in a position to lay more satisfactory information before the proprietors.

Mr. RICHARDSON, and other proprietors, asked several questions respecting the accounts, which were answered by the Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN then read several extracts from the report, of which a condensed account appeared in the *Mining Journal* last week. He also explained that he had received a report from Mr. Bland, dated Nov. 2, and since the printed document had been completed, by which it appeared that they intended to make a business to crush quartz, which was quite different from mining. At the present time parties were paying 6d. per ton for crushing quartz, whilst the same work was done in Brazil for less than 1d. There had been new discoveries made near Geelong, within 25 miles of a sea-port, so that there would be little difficulty in transporting machinery to the spot.

To prove the inexhaustible nature of the riches of the colony, the Government Geological Surveyor stated that there were hundreds of square miles still unexplored, and he believed the yield for gold would be as permanent as copper and tin in Cornwall. He (the Chairman) could assure them that the sole cause of the failure of the company's operations hitherto had arisen through not being able to obtain mineral leases, although he was not without hope that eventually they would obtain them. The balance of assets was upwards of 30,000£, and if well husbanded, which the directors were determined to do, by perseverance, it might yet turn out a very profitable concern.

Mr. CAPFORD said he had been two years in Australia, and visited the diggings, and was satisfied, from what he had seen, that quartz-crushing would pay well there.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed that the report and accounts be received and adopted.

Mr. RICHARDSON considered it a very unsatisfactory report, after a lapse of two years, and should move as an amendment.

"That, in consequence of the very unsatisfactory character of the report now presented (after a lapse of two years) to the Port Phillip shareholders, it is the decided opinion of this meeting that a committee of investigation should be forthwith appointed."

Mr. FURLONGER, in seconding the amendment, considered they ought to pause before they spent every shilling.

He was of opinion that they had better far divide the assets in hand and wind-up the concern. He was anxious to do justice to the directors, but they must not forget doing justice to themselves.

After a lengthened and angry discussion, the proceeding terminated, by the Chairman declaring he would take a ballot on the question, commencing immediately, and continuing on Tuesday and Wednesday, when the following was the result:—For the appointment of a committee of investigation, 129 votes, 2475 shares; against 773 votes, 15,305 shares.

WEST MARIPOSA GOLD MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the North and South American Coffee-house, Threadneedle-street, on Tuesday, Mr. H. GEDDALLA in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the business of the meeting, said that since they met on the 3d of January last, Mr. Furlonger, a member of the committee of shareholders, had been in communication with Mr. Ambrose Moore, one of the directors, and after much trouble had agreed to a definite proposition. He (Mr. Geddalla) was still of the same opinion, that they ought to recover 20s. per share from the directors; but the question was, whether they had not better accept the offer, in preference to going to the Court of Chancery, and perhaps find themselves in the same position in 1856. The great apathy shown by the body of shareholders was another reason, as they would be shut out from participating in arrangements made by the committee on behalf of those who had come forward, and would be left upon their own hands, to pursue

Mr. COOPER wished to know the expense already incurred?

The CHAIRMAN replied, about 30£.

A PROPRIETOR considered the best mode would be to fix so much per share to be deducted from the 4s. 6d., and would propose that one penny per share be retained by the committee.

The resolution was immediately seconded.

Mr. FURLONGER said he was much obliged to them for their kind feeling, but as the expenses were so small, the committee would decline accepting them, as the members of the Stock Exchange had determined to pay them amongst themselves. (Hear.)

A PROPRIETOR said the shares must be delivered before the 15th inst., as he apprehended Mr. Moore would not pay the money until he had received the shares.

Mr. FURLONGER, after a lengthened discussion, agreed to receive the scrip and obtain the money from Mr. Moore. The scrip must be left at his office before one o'clock, on the 15th inst., and he would pay the amount on the 17th, as he should prefer waiting until the cheque had been cleared.

Mr. CHARLES said the committee must have incurred some expense for advertising, and engaging rooms to hold the meeting. He believed, if it had not been for their exertions they would never have obtained a single shilling. (Hear.) It was hard enough for gentlemen in their position to devote their time on behalf of their fellow-shareholders, but he considered it would be base to allow them to bear the expenses.

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Original Correspondence.

THE PORT PHILLIP GOLD MINING COMPANY.

SIR.—Many of the evils attending the starting of the English mining companies in foreign countries arise from the great tendency of directors and shareholders forming opinions according to home views, and obstinately continuing to act upon them, in direct opposition to the actual state of things, and to the welfare of the undertakings abroad.

When the discovery of gold in the colony of Victoria was announced in England, the impression was that the English companies had only to send men there, select their mines, and immediately commence to work, in the same manner as they do in Cornwall, or any other established mining districts. But how different they found the real state of affairs on landing at Melbourne. The colony was found in a state of the greatest excitement, the mob of all nations pouring in in thousands daily, the Government, the social, and the commercial communities, almost bewildered, provisions excessively high, common labourers demanding £1. per diem, with rations, and house room unsatisfactory.

These conditions, and the apparent absence of ordinary mines in the colony, with the gold scattered in superficial deposits, and the diggings granted only to individuals, rendered it imperatively necessary, on the part of a representative of a company, to adapt his proceedings to suit the state he found the colony in, and not to attempt to change the condition of the colony to suit the views entertained in London.

The only operations at that period that could be prudently and profitably carried on by a company were gold purchasing, and melting and assaying for the banks and the merchants. It unfortunately happened that the Port Phillip Company sent out at that exciting period about 160 individuals under agreements, in charge of a stranger, unaccustomed to the business; and the directors being under the impression that they could immediately obtain mines, and work them with profit, made no definite provisions to liberate the company from the cost of supporting such a large number of people, in the event of their services being found unavailable on their arrival in the colony.

This oversight, and the great difficulties encountered at that period in Melbourne, caused a very heavy expenditure. Had the directors called a meeting, and had the candour to acknowledge the errors they committed, and corrected them as soon as possible, instead of endeavouring to throw the whole blame on their agents and the Colonial Government, confidence would have been preserved, acrimonious meetings avoided, and the company's operations in the colony, in spite of the obstacles, would have been in a much more satisfactory state than they are at present. It is not too late to retrieve the company's position in the colony; the Port Phillip Company may yet succeed in carrying on operations in connection with the diggers, provided the operations in the colony be made in accordance to the actual conditions of the gold fields, the principal agent faithfully supported at home, and his proceedings fairly represented to the shareholders. It is not right to blame the Colonial Government; it will only aggravate the difficulties. They did all they could for the company, but were opposed by the Legislative Council; and the manner in which the directors acted at the commencement tended to destroy all confidence in the company.

Besides, it was distinctly stated that the general character of the deposits, in the absence of water-power, and the high cost of everything, did not justify the company to undertake extensive field operations, inasmuch as the result, under such conditions, must end in heavy losses.

Under these circumstances, it was preferable, and still is, to work in harmony with the diggers—supply them with the best description of machinery for washing, crushing, &c.—establish two or three melting offices, and one machine for experimental purposes—to purchase and reduce the auriferous tin ore at the Ovens, and to be ready, at a moment's notice, to work any mine, should one be discovered worthy of the company's attention. The Port Phillip Company ought to have in its stores all that may be wanted to carry on any description of gold-works in the colony of Victoria, and not be led away by the new schemes, &c., which have been of late before the public.—*Gresham House, Feb. 27.* EVAN HOPKINS.

DR. COLLYER IN NEW GRANADA.—CURIOS FACTS—THE PHILOSOPHY OF GOLD EXTRACTION, &c.

SIR.—There are many curious facts in the natural history of the animal kingdom that defy belief, until the positive evidence of the senses has demonstrated that such phenomena are not fictions, but of constant occurrence, and are the result of the great code of laws which regulate the action of all forms of matter. I had oftentimes heard that the scorpion was immolated as food by its own offspring. But for the accidental tearing down of an old native house, thatched with palm leaves, in which these venomous insects harbour in great numbers, the truth of this extraordinary mode of manifesting filial love would probably never have been seen by me. I had ordered the servant to bring me all the scorpions, as I was anxious to prosecute some experiments in relation to animal poisons, having made a great many with the virus of the rattlesnake. One of the scorpions was nearly devoured by about thirty young ones. An old Indian, who was my monitor on all occasions, informed me that this was the common fate of the scorpion. Another instance, though of an opposite character, is shown in the alligator, who watches from day to day for the incubation of the egg by the solar rays; and when the young alligator emerges from his native abode, the father, with an Epicurean appetite, makes about as much of the dainty morsel as we do of an oyster.

On the last Sunday at the mine, I saw several large-sized monkeys brought in by the natives, who had shot them for food. They are considered a great delicacy. One of these, a female, had two young ones clinging to the dead body: nor will they leave it until taken away by force.

All these are examples of those mysterious laws which govern the animal portion of creation. When we ask for a solution of the cause, the answer is—instinct, a principle which is matured at birth; whereas reason is the result of experience and education. If this were strictly true, we are necessitated in admitting many other animals, independent of man, who obtain intelligence by experience. The young child is actuated by the same intuitive knowledge when it kneads the mother's breast in order to pump out the milk. The fact is, each particular animal is endowed with peculiar affinities and repulsions. The laws of combination, as exhibited in the inorganic or mineral portion of the world, are equally observable, from the lowest to the highest conditions of organised matter.

There is no such thing as chance in Nature. The attraction or sympathy, and the repulsion or antipathy, are the result of positive physical emanations, which cause us to prefer the one and eschew the other. The young duck, on emerging from the shell, instantly seeks the water, its native element; the young chicken, on the contrary, avoids it with great antipathy.

The vegetable kingdom abounds with examples of the same law. Certain plants cannot exist when in the vicinity of others; while some cling to, and obtain existence by the proximity of those for which they have a natural affinity.

To give a familiar illustration: sulphuric acid combines with all the alkalies, magnesia being the weakest, and baryta the strongest—that is, it will leave lime, potash, soda, or magnesia, in order to combine with the baryta. This preference is everywhere, it appears to all forms and conditions of the animated and inanimate world.

Therefore, it must be evident that, in order to extract gold from the rock with which it is found divided into the minutest possible particles, so small as to put the ordinary conditions of specific gravity at naught, that these laws must be obeyed; for every one knows that gold may be rendered so fine as actually to float on the surface of water in motion. In order to effect an aggregation of these atoms, it is essential that heat should be resorted to, which, attacking the metal as the best conductor, sets it in a free state. The moment this condition exists, the particles coalesce, and as to become of sufficient size to obey the laws of gravitation, in accordance with their density. This applies to the solid compound of the sulphurates of iron, copper, &c.

The law which causes a minutely divided substance to aggregate at the moment the particles are set free is powerfully exemplified in the smelting of the base metals—copper, iron, tin, lead. Dissimilar metals, on the contrary, have no such tendency. The atoms of gold contained in the sulphurates of iron, copper, lead, &c., are so infinitely divided, that, on the application of too great heat, they are carried off with the sulphur fumes, except plastic fluxes are used to hold them.

I do not believe in the heterodox opinion, advanced by some, that gold exists in a state of chemical combination. There is no necessity for assuming such a condition to explain the cause of obtaining so much more by fire than by the ordinary mode of extraction. Calcination, no doubt, if judiciously effected, will greatly facilitate the liberation of the gold, by freeing it from those deleterious substances which coat the fine particles, and prevent their amalgamation. There are, however, ores in veins which contain gold in sufficient quantities as to be remunerative, without these means being absolutely needed, though, in every case where the local circumstances will admit, calcining the ores in proper reverberatory furnaces will much increase the yield of the precious metal.

When the gold atoms have been made to coalesce, so as to become palpable to the sense, by the action of fire, then there remains very little difficulty in recovering, by a proper system of amalgamation, for nearly all the gold contained in the ore will be saved. The inherent tendency of metals, in their native state, when minutely subdivided, to coalesce or aggregate, is beautifully exemplified in the case of mercury. Let any given quantity be triturated with any substance, so that we cannot detect a metallic globe. On the application of moderate heat, all the particles are immediately acted on, and they soon congregate into one body. The same law is applicable to gold, taking into account the relative amount of heat at which they are both brought into a liquid condition. We have the exact data, in order to bring the gold particles into a corresponding free state, when they will run into each other, and assume such a size as to be easily recovered.

I cannot here pass unnoticed a series of the most interesting experiments, made by Mr. Readwin, who, by employing an adjust in calcination, and producing a glazing on the surface, prevents the sublimation or volatilisation of the gold; for it is known that all metallic bodies, on the application of heat, have a tendency to fly from the centre. This is particularly the case with gold when subdivided into atoms. No one who has distilled mercury containing gold could have failed to witness the cover of the retort frequently coated or gilded. I also know that, when gold is reduced to an impalpable fineness, it requires but a comparatively low degree of heat to produce this effect. Now, these are facts which are of great practical importance. We require no electro-magnetic, or electro-galvanic, or simple magnetic, or electric agency, more than takes place in all changes of bodies, whether mechanical or chemical. That the gold is always in a metallic state I have no question, though frequently so

encumbered by being coated with other substances, as sulphur, iron, &c., that when this is thrown off too suddenly, it carries with it the gold, the same as in the case with the mercury; yet no one will say that the gold is here chemically combined, being merely held in mechanical suspension.

Mr. Low's mode of calcination offers advantages over any other yet presented, for it carries off the sulphur gradually, without sublimating the gold. The ordinary method of calcining has a tendency to fix in the ore the substances we seek to get rid of. When the heat is much increased, I would certainly advise the addition of chloride of sodium, so as to form a slight glazing on the surface of the ore. This undoubtedly causes the fine particles, which would otherwise have escaped or volatilised, to coalesce on or near the surface. I believe the whole credit of this is due to Mr. Readwin. So far back as last August, I saw that gentleman make some experiments on pieces of ore which did not show visible gold; yet, after a short period, on being exposed to a bright red heat, small globules of gold were distinctly discernible. What progress this gentleman has made since the time alluded to, in completing these important researches, I do not know; but, from what I saw then, I was convinced that he was on the right track.

Suppose the ore contains but 1 oz. of gold to the ton, or 1 part of gold to 35,000 of foreign matter, which we desire to separate. How can this be accomplished by merely crowding the reduced ore through mercury!—for it should always be remembered that the specific gravity of quartz is little over 2, whereas mercury is nearly 14. To attempt to bring these into relationship, so as to extract the gold atoms, requires no ordinary apparatus. The finely pulverised ore should be submitted in a thin sheet or film, so to speak, by a very slow motion. If too great momentum is given, the mercury will be divided into minute globules, so remarkably fine as to swim on the water which is carrying away the tailings. The sensitiveness of the mercury is greatly increased by the employment of heat. The advantages of this I claimed in my patent, in 1833. I extract the following from the specification, written by myself:—

"All auriferous ores are accompanied by iron, copper, manganese, lead, or some other metal, in the form of sulphurates, arseniates, or oxides, or with mica and talc. These compounds are what the Spanish miners call 'malatella,' and are a great source of annoyance and difficulty in the extraction of gold or silver from their ores, more particularly by the mercurial process (*i.e.*, amalgamation), because the gold particles are coated with the oxide of iron, or some other 'malatella,' causing them to resist the attraction of the mercury, which otherwise would exist, if the surface of the gold particles were bright, and free from any extraneous coating. Another serious difficulty is the talco-micaeous slate, and iron forming a greasy, oily, unctuous substance, which floats on the surface of the mercury. Should the mercury be broken to minute globules, each one of these will be coated with this substance, thereby preventing any affinity for the extremely fine particles of gold disseminated throughout the pulverised ore. This is more particularly the case in the sulphurates, arseniates, and especially in the ferruginous, ochreous, decomposed quartz, which is usually so rich on analysis; yet, with the shaking tables, whirling pans, rotating tubs or barrels, revolving basins and balls, usually employed for extracting gold, this rich ore is found to yield hardly any gold. The failure of all these contrivances to recover the gold in practice arises from their not fulfilling the chemic-mechanical conditions so imperatively required to insure success in gold mining—namely, the trituration or friction of the gold particles, so as to remove the 'malatella,' and preserve the mercury in bulk. The consequence of the ignorance or non-observance of these conditions is, that at the gold mines of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and California, on washing the tailings, or refuse sand, a large quantity of mercury, amalgam, and coated gold may be recovered. The objects to be obtained for the perfect extraction of gold from its ore or matrix, attained by the improved machinery above described, are—First, to reduce the ore to an impalpable powder, the finer the better; for in proportion to the fineness will be the quantity of gold extracted. Second, trituration or securing the auriferous particles, so as to remove the extraneous covering therefrom, and produce a bright surface, so indispensable to successful amalgamation. Third, it is absolutely necessary that the mercury should be kept in bulk, and that the pulverised ore should be thoroughly incorporated with it, and in such quantities that every particle of gold will be mercurialised. Fourth, heating the mercury, so that it is rendered sensitive and quickened, at the same time always presenting a large surface for amalgamation."

I was then not converted to the necessity of calcining the ores under the conditions I have in another place described.

Your able correspondent, Mr. Wm. Birkmyre, of Melbourne, seems to have grasped the subject in a manner more congenial to my views than any one else. He is evidently not only a scientific man, but a practical gold miner. His is the most valuable contribution to your Journal that I have seen on this subject. The fact he mentions in reference to the solvent powers of mercury, at different degrees of heat, is strictly true.

In fine, the art of gold extraction is probably the most delicate of all the chemic-mechanical operations with which we are acquainted. At a future day, I will give a history of the treatment of gold ores from the time of Solomon, when it will be seen that the ancients were more successful than the moderns. How it has come to pass that this most important department of metallurgy should have remained neglected, it is impossible to divine.

Gold mining is not only the most profitable, but requires the least outlay of capital to develop the resources of any well-chosen locality. When I hear of 40,000, having been spent by one company, 50,000, by a second, and 100,000, by a third, without any product, I am irresistibly forced to the conclusion that the money has been miserably wasted away. The confiding honest shareholders have been woefully duped, and the consequence is that every one is distrustful of the success of any new gold scheme.

Time, however, sets all things even. When the few remaining companies, now *in articulo mortis*, shall have been entombed, the only epitaph will be, "A fool and his money is soon parted." After this, a more healthy, a more honest, and a more wise state of things will induce capitalists to invest only in such enterprises as present the essential conditions to insure success, namely—1. A good mine; 2. Competent management; 3. Skill in the working. The loss of the millions which have been expended is now, unfortunately, attributed by the public, not to the deficiency of the means used, but to the absence of the precious metal. This error must be corrected in a future Journal.

ROBERT H. COLLYER, M.D.
25, Winchester-row, New-road, Feb. 19.

COAL TRADE OF AMERICA—ACCIDENTS IN MINES.

SIR.—Having, during the last few months, observed several articles in your valuable journal on accidents in collieries, the appointment of Government Inspectors, &c., I send you a few particulars respecting this side of the Atlantic, which will probably be interesting to many of your readers. In the first place, allow me to correct an error into which some of your statistical writers have fallen, as regards the production of coal in the United States. While the English returns only give us credit for a production of 4,500,000 of tons per annum, Pennsylvania alone produces nearly double that amount. The fact is, the yield for the United States for 1855 was about 11,000,000 tons, of which Pennsylvania produced 9,000,000 tons, 7,000,000 tons being anthracite. These returns include both exportation and home consumption.

Although the Paris Exposition of Industry is now a thing of the past, as I have not seen the fact noticed before, I would call your attention to the excellent manner in which the coal interests of Great Britain were there represented. There were no less than 280 specimens from as many different collieries, and all the localities of every coal basin exhibited numerous specimens. To each was appended the name of the proprietor, the locality, character of the coal, annual product, price at the pit's mouth, port from whence shipped, chemical analysis, and evaporative power—thus giving a compact and perfect view of the coal trade of Great Britain.

Among the machinery connected with colliery works, I will call attention to the apparatus for preventing the fall of the cage in the shaft, in case of the breakage of the rope or chain. I have seen three different arrangements of this machine, all of Belgian invention and manufacture. The first was by M. Machecourt, who did not patent it, but generously threw it open to the public. Another said to be an improvement on M. Machecourt's, is by M. Fontaine, and a third by Mr. Jacquet; the machine of M. Fontaine has prevented much destruction of life, as in a short period, at least 21 lives have been saved, in cases where the rope broke, and where, but for the apparatus, death in every case must have ensued. The Institute of France and the Académie des Sciences have each presented M. Fontaine with prizes for the invention.

I regret to say that the coal interest of the United States was not at all represented at the Paris Exhibition, and thus the opportunity, if not lost for ever, is for a very long period. The immense variety of coal produced in the United States would have furnished a series of most interesting specimens from anthracite, through the free burning or semi-bituminous up to the richest hydro-carbonaceous coal, and would doubtless have excited as much attention as those from England, France, and Belgium. There appear to have been an unaccountable apathy somewhere, which, in a country like America, annually extending the development of her mineral resources, should not have been the case.—*New York, Feb. 3.*

AN OBSERVER.

THE SMOKE PUZZLE.

SIR.—At the meeting of the British Association, in Liverpool, in 1854, the subject of the smoke question was discussed in the mechanical section, by special announcement. Mr. Fairhurst presided, and several members addressed the meeting. As usual on such occasions, smoke was treated as a very kindly, combustible body. Smoke burning was in every one's mouth. Even Dr. Arnott spoke of "smoke burning." Now, certainly in the mechanical section of so illustrious a scientific assembly, it might reasonably be expected that the doctors spoke as men having authority. The writer begged to dissent to the employment of the term "smoke burning," except as a colloquial phrase, being one quite inadequate for scientific discussion. To his amazement, Mr. Lowe, the eminent gas engineer, and surely no mean authority one might suppose, followed to oppose such trivial and useless innovations on the old style of his forefathers, declaring that at this rate "we must adopt a new nomenclature," not perceiving, by the way, that the right use of common terms has no analogy to the adoption of new terms or names.

In the discussion referred to, Dr. Arnott spoke of "smoke burning," just as he might have spoken of "sun setting" or "sun rising." But Mr. Lowe, on the contrary, spoke of "smoke burning" as a veritable fact, which he further supported by a family anecdote, and illustrated by diagrams; so that, in short, "sun setting" with him was a bona fide travelling of the sun round the earth in a circle.

It is curious that we are often driven to say what we do not mean to be understood as to what we do mean; but when so speaking, we never expect that our language is to be literally construed. Now, the term "smoke burning" is in this predicament; it is quite admissible, but literally, and, of course, scientifically, it is anomalous. The idea of the sun's circuit round our globe, is so much fuel wasted!" The thick volume of smoke-fuel! If this means anything, in connection with the rest of the assertions to a like effect in the pamphlet, it shows that Mr. Lowe is not adopting a colloquial phrase, as such, but giving a scientific character to a vulgar, obsolete error, by supposing the useless, incombusible smoke to be combustible—to be capable of being burnt—to be "so much fuel wasted!" Whereas, on the contrary, that black smoke is no more fuel, nor any more valuable, than the ashes in the stove-hole. Both, I grant, are evidence either of fuel used or wasted, as the case may be, but certainly neither the one nor the other are themselves "so much fuel."

The fondness of engineers and stokers for the terms "smoke burning" and "combustion of smoke," is rather singular, and they will only, perhaps, be discarded by them with their own growth in intelligence on this chemical branch of their busi-

* That engineers themselves do not sneer at the use of correct phraseology within the sphere of their own knowledge, is exemplified by the "fire-engine," afterwards called the "atmospheric engine," and now universally the "steam-engine." What should we think of a modern patent taken for a "fire or steam-engine?"

ness. The term "smoke prevention" is unobjectionable; and so far from being a novelty, or innovation, as Mr. Lowe's remarks would suggest, it is a good old patent term of two centuries standing. In the pamphlet just quoted, we have the combustion of the gas, the combustion of the smoke, and the thick smoke fuel, forming a strange farce of science and small talk. Smoke burning, scientifically considered, is a chemical absurdity; but, in common parlance, it is a permissible vulgarism, forming only one among many common to our language.

H. DURCKS.

"22, Moorgate-street, City, Feb. 26.

VALUE OF CORRESPONDENCE FROM PRACTICAL MEN.

SIR.—In your Journal of Feb. 16, under the heading "Marazion District," it is stated that Wheal Friendship (St. Hilary) is parallel to Old Friendship lode, which has proved so productive. Again, the captains, in their reports of Trehane and Tretoil, lay great stress on the importance of the parallel lodes in their respective mines.

"Opas" also referred to my various remarks in his communication last week, when commenting on the letter on the "Bridestowe and Okehampton Mining District," by R. J., who says, "I am following in the descriptive steps of our 'Bal Captain,'" and hopes that others will follow him. For my part, I shall be much pleased to see other contributions to your valuable Journal by those who are practical and experienced mining men, and who have seen much of the mining world, giving their views on the various mining districts with which they may be acquainted. I do not for a moment suppose that my theory of parallels is correct in all cases, as there are in some particular localities various causes for its deviations. In an early article, I will write on a district which is an exception to the general rule, when I will give the reasons why I think it is so.

It is all very well for Professors A and B to write books and reports, and give lectures on geology, and for professors of chemistry, &c., to analyse the various substances and component parts of the mineral world; but it is for the practical and experienced miner, who has seen and examined the greatest number of districts and countries (if he be an observing man), to point out practical facts.

Dr. Adam Smith in his *Wealth of Nations*, clearly points out that there must be a division of labour. Then let all describe, if they please, that particular part which each class may have practically observed. In this manner, the attention of the junior branches of the community may be directed, by such statements, to observe for themselves. I must again say, that if the attention of practical mining men be once called to this subject, and if they then state their observations on the several districts in which they may be located, it must tend greatly to assist the out-adventurers, and such as are only guided by reports, from being led away by pretenders, who, for selfish gain, would induce them to take shares in localities or districts in which there is not a shadow of a chance of success.

The "Bal Captain" has been resting a little, in order to see the result of his various articles on parallel lodes and districts. Now, finding they have stood the test of contradiction, and that, in some instances, the writers of reports (to which I have referred) have attached value to parallel lodes, I shall be induced, on a future day, to run over other districts, and give you, as before, my observations, and which occurred to me from an early age, when I was a tributary, and as such successful.

BAL CAPTAIN.

WHEAL EMMA, AND BUCKFASTLEIGH DISTRICT.

SIR.—My opinion has been asked by various parties whether I thought copper in sufficient quantities would be found in this district to adequately remunerate speculators for their outlay. In answer to them, I certainly felt rather timid in giving a definite opinion, as on looking over the expanded end of the great granite range, extending from near Oakhampton to near Plymouth, and again from Tavistock to near Buckfastleigh, it appeared doubtful if copper in solution would ever pass through such an immense unstratified mass; and to substantiate such an opinion, remunerative copper mines had not hitherto been found. On the other hand, I was convinced that the oxide

on the mines. But the worst of all is, the shaft is now down to the 22, and the cross-cut level is commenced—it is about 10 fms. from the lode; and I am informed that nothing more can be done without the aid of steam-power. ANDREW BRAY.
Devon United Mines, Feb. 27.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINING JOURNAL.—No. X.

"*Nos nostrum tanus componeas litas.*"

Sir.—The evidence of one's own sense is not to be believed against the evidence of the senses of others, who ought to know better, if they don't, seeing that they are officially appointed to keep their wits about them, but often, in the hasty-bustle of state matters, paid for being what they are, and for not being what they really are, thus constituting the great governmental, civil, military, political, ecclesiastical riddles and enigmas which would puzzle an Oedipus to solve, which mystify multitudes, and would in all probability even succeed in dimming my vision, were it not that, however versed in the doctrine of bodies, however discriminative between somedobies and nobodies, I am not of that school of *Somatists* who will not see that there is a wondrous mental intent discoverable in our various errors; and this brings me to the—

INSPECTORS OF COAL MINES—and Mr. N. Wood's letter. Any monkey can draw a moral, and to trace analogies is a fool's freedom. But to the point: There was once in the East a powerful Pacha, the breath of whose nostrils was a terror to his subjects, and who ruled so effectively that, whenever he dismissed a vizier or prime minister, he cut off his head, making it a present to his family, as the least compliment he could pay them; and then erected a statue *agam tite* to the defunct executive, erected it in his divan, so that at last his council consisted of one minister in the quick, and some three or four hundred headsless statues! (Good ministers were, it is evident, easily created in those days.) However, the statues comprising the majority of his privy council, were at times honoured by a desultory sort of capitulation—indeed, rather frequently, owing to the peculiar bias and great legislative promptness of the Pacha, such capitulation being ordained on the principle that the council, having no heads of their own, were the more at liberty to take care of the heads of others.

Now, it came to pass that the Pacha, Abdul-ab-Alsich, sat in state in his council-chamber, and announced in a loud voice his vizier, and his *hadji-minister* (who, by-the-way, was the only vicious one in the cabinet), and in came Amadeo-Wodie-Chin-Hut-Smyth-War-Wallah, who, salamking until he became a perfect section of a circle, awaited orders. "By the beard of the prophet," spoke the Pacha, "I will that thou appoint seven governors over those of my people called *Ethiopians*, who, in administration of my government, are in the habit of cutting their throats from left to right; and so that those governors enforce that they shall only cut their throats from right to left, according to law. Go, or it shall be worse with thee." "Great is thy wisdom, O Pacha!" exclaimed the vizier; and, after some more salaams, and three turns right round about, gravely made to receive the spirit of deliberation from the "circle of Zoroaster," he showed front to his rear, and made his exit. But, lo! just outside he ran right against Hassan-Abub-Frigge, the Pacha's barber, who was exercising a territorial authority in trying to shave an infidel government regulation razor, with which to cut his ghee or butter. "May thy father's grave be defiled, thou son of Sheitan, the evil one!" blustered the vizier, wiping the perspiration from his brow. "O sublime shadow of greatness!" returned the barber, "thou dost me infinite honour, and may Allah grant that thou shalt be immortalised, as is thy due; yet, even with a popular place in the council chamber," his low obeisance proving at the same time his respectful sincerity, but it brought little comfort to the vizier, who disliked immortality, and the moment, and circumlocuted his neck rather nervously as he announced, "Slave! I am to appoint, 'ere the muezzin-call, seven governors over the *Ethiopians*." "Tis wise, O mirror of the Pachalic!" "The mist of doubt has fallen on my understanding, O Frigge!" "This natural, and still worse, is still more natural to thy high position. O benign sublimity!" bowed the barber. "The words of wisdom are even in thy mouth, and I will take counsel of thee, O Frigge!" "May Kelai, the angel of the fifth heaven, receive thee. Speak, O Wisdom!" "Incline thine ear, thou slave of a turban," said the vizier, in a patronising tone, and he forth-with proceeded to inform him how he particularly wished to make those appointments without displeasing any party in the Pachalike, except the *Ethiopians*, who were to be governed, and therefore, not studied, and who had no right to cut their own throats after their own fashion. "Bonain!" Thou hast spoken, O gourd of the prophet!" said the barber, "so listen; call unto you seven of the richest." Let thy eminence note—"the richest and most powerful taskmasters of the *Ethiopians*, and say, 'Find me one friend each, that I may honour me in them, by making each friend a great man over the *Ethiopians*.' And now, light of all eyes, and mighty pumpkin of many seeds, mark the fruit of such labour. Every great man has a two-sided interest, and is sure to have one friend; every great man's friend has two followers, every two followers have four presumptives, every four presumptives have eight aspirants, and every eight aspirants have a host of *hoppers*, and these go on multiplying, like froth on the sacred river, for as you go down the scale of fortune hope increases. Men look up from the depths of life, and catch cheering glimmerings. Alas, in his greatness, gives them a consoling medium, a sort of oasis." Here the barber panted a telescope with both hands. "Yes, O magnificient," he nodded his head, "and Allah holds his light to their eyes, and in their darkness they mark it afar off, just as the man at the bottom of the pit can see more orbs in the Heavens than those who are basking in sunshine at the brink." "May thou be bestowed with living serpents, thou son of Gehemem!" cried the vizier. "I counsel with these dog, on policy, non on morality. How can all this serve me?" "If thou wilt not even trust as I tell your sublimity," responded the barber, "thou wilt (and I speak it with trepidation) go down to posterity as the most paddling-headed and babob-brained vizier that ever served caliphate or pharisee. Cast not thou see that, by multiplying your interest as I have shown thee, thou canst serve thine order, and choose bodily from amongst thy friends, without fear of evil in their appointments, for none will know how thou hast woven thy web from which thou hast taken the thread. Those wilt still be drinking from the source, even though thou suckest up the water through a quill taken from the sephyr wing of the golden humming bird!" "Inshallah!" But thou art a comfort, O Hassan-Abub-Frigge, and thou shalt shave my head for ever," said the vizier. "Go thy way," he added, "Tis said." A salam that turned the human head to earth's level finished the conference, and Frigge, the Pacha's barber, vanished. Not so the vizier, Amadeo-Wodie-Chin-Hut-Smyth-War-Wallah—that triple of official greatness made the appointments after the manner indicated, and although he subsequently smoked his chebique in contentment, the *Ethiopians* were dissatisfied. In those appointments their sympathies were outraged, and their intelligence insulted. However, the wrong inflicted aroused the mental energies of the whole race, and in peaceful perseverance they at length redressed it. I wonder how certain carbon coloured friends of ours would act under similar circumstances? To the collier community of the United Kingdom, as a body, I would say, apply this *Ethiopian* story as you may—*mutato nomine de te fabula narratur*.

BRITISH IRON MANUFACTURES.—Some men's letters treating of facts become matters of history. Mr. Musket's record of the hardships endured by the Cort family is an element of truth, truth omnipotent, omnipresent, and elevated in its every principle above the crassive policy of a state-party, and the sordid selfishness of a parasitical commercial section. This letter is a faithful reflection of the past, and I readily pay it the homage due to its merits. It is not the first time I have been indebted to Mr. Musket for a prism through which I have scrutinised men and matters, and I shall not fail to make use of that with which he has admirably supplied me now.

BEST SYSTEM OF TREATING GOLD-BEARING QUARTZ, a letter to Mr. Clement, and also another, to the same gentleman, on the TREATMENT OF SILVER ORES, both signed Evan Hopkins, contain the usual amount of utility. Mr. Hopkins writes his name on every wall, is the reviewer of his own doings, and of late a living satire on himself. Still, I should not like to lose him, for we could "better spare a better man." He deprecated my having classified him with myself and others a few days since. I beg to assure him there was money in the compliment; and after I saw him in position, I was much more surprised than he could have been; so, repenting of my error, I let my "lashes" fall heavily on myself.

"Oh, was some power the giftie gie us,

To see ourselves as others see us."

GOLD BEARING QUARTZ, &c. Mr. John Westlake has written a very sensible and utilitarian letter on this subject, so battered and Sebastopolized. However, a remark at the conclusion points an unworthy inference. Momus, in criticizing the beauty of Venus, found no other fault than that her slippers were "a little too noisy;" and I have to condemn the unnecessary rattle at the end of Mr. Westlake's letter. I beg to tell him and others, that I will not allow any one to "abuse" Mr. Hopkins, except myself.

CAPTAIN NORTON'S CONCUSSION FUSE.—This is a very interesting communication. The country has had its coffers opened to less intelligence than that which invented this missile. Our enemies have gained much through our cold neglect of merit—too much. Our best men have most felt it. Only the other day—I state a fact—and military friend of mine, dying, murmured as the spirit fled, "Damn routine." The honest conviction had been long cherished: feeling uttered as the wearied soldier reposed for ever; and if good spirits are what good spirits ought to be, the "record-angel's" tear blotted the oath from the sacred page.—Feb. 28. Ora.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

BUCKFASTLEIGH, DEVON.—The lode at Caroline Wheal Prosper is still improving, producing fine stones of ore, and bids fair yet to become a good mine. A fine lode of copper has been discovered at Skirrington, in the parish of Dean Prior, this week, in just the same strata as the copper lode at Wheal Emma, and about a mile and a half distant from that mine. This locality seems to be full of mineral wealth, and undoubtedly will become an extensive mining district.

THE GREAT WHEAL ROTHSCHILD (Gwithian, Cornwall) is in a piece of hitherto neglected but very promising land. It is a mile and a half in length, and contains several very fine copper and tin lodes, with beautiful gossans backs; one lode especially, that of Wheal Margery, contains splendid specimens of copper ores. These lodes are intersected by a cross lode, containing lead ores. As this is a very promising speculation, it is hoped the company which is being formed will prosecute the working with vigour, on which great advantages may be confidently anticipated.

WHEAL BULLER AND BERTHA UNITED.—This is an extensive mining property, lately obtained from Sir A. Buller, in the parish of Buckland Monachorum, near Tavistock, for 21 years, at 1-15th dues. It is situated to the east of Virtuous Lady, Little Duke, Tavy Consols, Lady Bertha, and East Lady Bertha, all the lodes of which run through the entire length of the site. It has Devon Wheal Buller for its south, and Torsridge and Bedford for its north boundary; and to the east are Wheal Franco, North Wheal Robert, and Buckland Consols Mines. The stratum is a congenial killas for mineral, and is traversed by several cross-conches; and from the numerous lodes known to pass through this seat, and the large rocks of gossan, spar, and ore found in the hedges on the estate, it is presumed to be an excellent mining property. The number of shares is 1024, principally held by mining agents, and it is the intention of the present party to form a company, to thoroughly develop the mineral resources therein. A secretary will be appointed in London, and the mine will be worked under the Cost-book System.

GREAT HEWAS UNITED MINES.—On Feb. 16, 8245 shares in these mines were forfeited in the Stannary Court for non-payment of calls; there are 4000 in the bands of the company, making a total of 12,245 shares. It is intended to reduce the number of shares to 15,000, and which can be done without difficulty. It is estimated the materials are worth £8 per share on this number, and the liabilities are £3 per share. The mines, and the financial position of the company, are improving. The return of tin will be greatly increased in a short time, from the levels at Nott's and Standley's shafts, which are now being cleared expeditiously.

A deputation on the subject of the Acadian Iron Company had an interview with Mr. Secretary Labouchere on Thursday at the Colonial Office. The deputation consisted of Mr. Roebeck (M.P. for Sheffield), Col. Bazelgette, Mr. Philip Blyth, Mr. Heywood (M.P. North Lancashire), Mr. James Crowley, Mr. Mark Hunter, The Master Cutler (Sheffield), Mr. William Scott, Mr. C. B. Sweetland, Mr. E. M. Sweetland, Mr. Alexander Beattie, and Mr. J. Bazelgette (secretary).

FOREIGN MINES.

From the Pontgibaud Mines, Capt. Rickard reports that at Rosier, the 85 metre level, south of St. Joseph's shaft, continued to look well, worth 1½ ton of rich silver-lead ore per fm.; the stopes over B lode, 1½ to 1¾ ton per fm.; in No. 2 mine, in the bottom of the 80, the lode is promising, worth ¼ ton per fm.; the mine in No. 1, in ditto, 1 ton per fm. The stopes and tribute pitches throughout the mine were producing fair quantities of ore stuff. At Roure, the adit south produced 1 ton per fm.; in the adit, north of Agnes, lode very wide, grey throughout, 1½ ton of ore per fm.; the lode in Stollen, in this level, 4 tons per fm. The stopes and pitches are looking well. At Miocene, the adit south was promising, ¾ ton, and north 1 ton per fm. At Barbesot, No. 1 rise, in the back of the 35, yielded ½ ton per fm.

From the Wildberg Great Consolidated Mines, Capt. F. Muller reports that the sinking of Carter's shaft was proceeding well. The country was interspersed with lode stuff, containing quartz and gneiss, in which ore was constantly occurring. In the cross-cut the ore was being stopped, yielding 3½ tons of silver-lead ore per fm.; the Glück yields 2 tons; the stops in the Weitungs Rolle, 1½ ton; the Blumengang shaft has been sinking favourably, and yields 6 tons of silver-lead ore per fm.; west, the stopes yield 3 tons; above the Blumengang, 2 tons; the stopes above Beck's sink, 5 tons; and the stopes west of Beck's, 6½ tons; and the new ledge, 2½ tons of silver-lead ore per fm.

The directors of the Peel River Land and Mineral Company have circulated two statements, read by the chairman at the last meeting, reported in the *Mining Journal* of Feb. 16, showing the estimated value of assets and amount of liabilities to Dec. 31, 1854, in New South Wales, and to Dec. 31, 1854, in London. From the first of these we find the company have paid their expenses; the capital sunk in the prosecution of Mr. Odenthal's mission to survey the property for minerals has been 7807. 4s. 9d., and preliminary expenses forming the company, 2932. 5s. 6d. A dividend amounting to 9000/- has been paid, and the properties are valued at 103,377. 2s. 2d., being 34271. 2s. 2d. above the subscribed working capital of 93,950/- The other document relates entirely to the equating stations, Mr. King having had credit on this account for 20,000/- who has been further authorised to expend 10,000/- to bring the company's estate into full working order, and in general improvements and drainage, but which sum is, under no circumstances, to be exceeded.

The Iberian Mining Company's report, for their meeting on Thursday next, details the proceedings for the half-year ending Dec. 31, 1855. At the close of the preceding half-year the directors were led by their engineer to expect that the mineral stated to be in Tres Amigos Mine would have been sufficiently productive to enable them, with the funds at command, to carry on the works; but unexpected delays in raising the ore compelled them to make a call of 2s. 6d. per share, which was well responded to by the shareholders. The sales of lead in the half-year produced 11457. 18s. 2d., and the value of that surface at 1130/-, while the expenditure in Spain has been 2136. 13s. 7d., of which 5582. 9s. 4d. was for permanent works. At the instance of the directors, Capt. Jehu Hitchins instituted a marching enquiry into the state of the company's affairs, the result of which is embodied in his report dated Sept. 20 last, were not carried into effect. He found on inspection that the shallow adit had not been begun, nor had the deep adit been extended east as advised; westerly it is only about 158 ft. beyond the cross-course, although in the end there is a kindly lode. The shaft has been sunk 65 ft. below the 10 fm. level, which is driven 105 ft. east and 157 ft. west, on a productive lode, of greater length than in the adit above. From the indications of the level west, Capt. Hitchins is persuaded a further drive in that direction will bring them on a shoot of grey ground. The back of the 10 fm. level is worth 1½ to 2 tons per fm., and for 30 fm. goes 1 to 1½ ton of lead per fm. For 2 fm. up there is a band of unproductive dead killas, dipping eastward, in which direction the ore seems to incline. Above this the lode is again productive, as is also the bottom of the level, that there is every prospect of getting as good, if not a better, lode below, and of greater length. Hence Capt. Hitchins advocated the extension of operations in depth and length, and until these are accomplished the mine will not have had a fair chance. To keep the water out of the shafts, with necessary appliances, would be sufficient, and the sinking should, if possible, be carried on simultaneously.

At Neutra Senora, the deep adit from Tres Amigos is about 460 ft., with 290 to complete. The railroad and air-machine are in good condition, the driving is continued with fair progress, and it is expected the lode will be cut in nine or ten months, at a point of nearly 30 fms. deep, but a shaft should be sunk in time to meet it when home to the lode. This will require capital, but should be done at once. At San Jose a shaft has been sunk 15 fms., and levels driven 105 ft. north and 55 ft. south. The lode is a cross course to the other, and will probably be met with in Neutra Senora de Begona; for this reason, Capt. Hitchins advises the cessation of operations at surface. Mr. Mason, the superintendent, in his report states that they have weighed 120 tons of first quality ore, dressed dressing-floors, built warehouse, office, carpenters' shop, and new smithy, and laid down as much extra trayload as their burrows required. The mine cost for the half-year has been 1312. The estimated costs for the next six months will be about the same as in the past, from 1300/- to 1500/-, and the probable returns 130 to 140 tons. The great drawback at present against immediate profitable results is the comparatively short extent of lode discovered to admit of speedy and economical working. Altogether, the prospects are cheering, and Mr. Mason looks forward with confidence to fair pecuniary results. With low carriage and shipping expenses on the spot, the ore is worth at the mouth of the mine about 14/- per ton. The statement of accounts show—Balance last audit, 4791. 9s. 10d.; lead ore sold, 11871. 18s. 6d.; calls received, and interest on ditto, 1726. 1s. 1d.; loans, 1850/-; stock account, 251. 5s. 3d. = 52687. 14s. 6d.—Mine costs, 2136. 13s. 7d.; loans and interest repaid, 1853. 3s. 1d.; office and general expenditure, 145. 4s. 6d.: leaving balance in favour of the mine, 1001. 12s. 8d.

The Peninsular Mining Company's report, for their meeting on Thursday, details the proceedings for the half-year ending Dec. 31. Since the last general meeting, the sale of the Huidobro Mines to the Castilian Mining Company has been completed, and 3500/- of the purchase money and the \$335 shares received. The latter have been issued as free shares to the Peninsular shareholders in the manner explained in the last report. Since the last meeting, the production of ore has diminished, in consequence of the unexpected poverty of the Dicosa lode. The working expenses, however, have been reduced within the narrowest limits, as the returns will be small until the recommendations of Capt. Jehu Hitchins, who, in his recent visit to Spain, inspected the mines at the instance of the directors, are carried into effect. In the report of Capt. Hitchins, it is stated that his attention was particularly directed to the mines of the Dicosa, Yterresante, and Biscayana; the Great Gossan Back Lode, Verdeona, Santa Maria, Bolinchu, and La Purissima Concepcion, the first five of which are copper lodes, and the sixth a lead vein, sections of which are at the company's offices. About the Dicosa, Yterresante, and Biscayana Mine, Capt. Hitchins confesses himself much disappointed, as when first seen by him its appearance warranted the belief that it would have been of a more permanent character. On the dressing-floors there are about 200 tons of ore, of about 7 per cent. produce ready for shipment, and staff enough to yield 30 tons of fine ores, of about 12 per cent. Neither of the levels have been extended to a distance of even 10 fms., beyond the ore grounds stoned out, nor has the main or Biscayana shaft been sunk a foot below the ore. Hence the mine has not had a fair chance, for when the stopes are done, and no levels driving to discover new shoots of ore, it must stop or wait new drivings. The Great Gossan Back Lode Capt. Hitchins considers to be the master vein of the district, and recommends the driving a cross-cut when they get under the hill to prove it. At Verdeona, in the adit level west, he advises a rise to be pushed to prove it. The Bolinchu lode has a promising back for some length, crossing the fine gossan, and other appearances, but the adits do not carry it a great distance; still there is a fair extent to induce operations. From the bottom of the shaft 11 fms., a cross-cut of 4 fms. has been driven out to the lode, which was found to be 20 ft. wide, composed of gossan, mandie, and ore, 4 ft. wide, and the remainder of quartz. At a driving of 6 fms., 5 tons of base ore were yielded, and realised at Swansea a good price. He does not, however, think operations should be commenced until ample means and suitable machinery are provided. The stream at hand has sufficient fall for a wheel to drain the mine. He would not recommend the abandonment of La Purissima Concepcion, as the lode above was productive for some length, and the ore ground dips easterly, and the rock of the country sandstone and killas. Capt. Hitchins is of opinion that all the mines are more or less promising. At Dicosa, there was a course of ore to begin upon. The workmen are more efficient than at first, labour is moderate, and the price for sinking shafts and driving levels less than in England. Iron and powder are dear, but land carriage is easy, and materials not over expensive. He, therefore, considers that with economy, and the judicious application of machinery, there is no reason why the district should not be proved, with nearly as little cost as elsewhere. Mr. Mason (the superintendent) reports that since July 1, 200 fms. have been taken out, and the produce has been 7500 quintals of dressed ore; the entire length of the lode opened on is 130 fms. The direct mine costs 14277., and the cost per ton of ore 4f. 10s. At Verdeona, the costs were 278/-, and the produce 223 quintals of dressed ore, and smelts undressed. The statement of accounts appended to the general reports shows—Balance last audit, 137. 5s. 1d.; ditto in Spain, 45. 7s. 10d.; bills receivable, 8777. 19s. 2d.; part of purchase money from Castilian Mining Company, 3500/-; on account of copper ore sold, 3032. 9s. 5d.; loans, 2350/-; sale of sundries in Spain, 697. ; travel fare, 34. 7s. 6d. = 10,015. 9s. 10d.—Mine costs, 1751. 1s. 8d.; royalty, 1832. 10s. 2d.; sundries, salaries, &c., 9421. 7s. 3d.; stock purchased above amount consumed, 62. 14s. 1d.; loans repaid, 30747. 9s. 2d.; dividends' fees, office, and other expenses, 462. 4s. 6d.; by dividend paid of 2s. 6d. per share (30977. 19s. 2d.); leaving balance in favour of company, 412. 3s. 2d.

At the East Kent Railway meeting, yesterday (Lord Sondes in the chair), it was stated that no loan had been made to Mr. Sadler, but that a small sum was owing to the Cinnel Bank to the company, and there was no reason to suppose the whole amount would not be repaid.

At the West Cornwall Railway meeting, held at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol, on Wednesday (Mr. L. Viguers in the chair), Messrs. T. P. Jose, O. C. Lane R. Tweedy, C. Wetham, and G. Barker, were elected a committee of investigation to examine into the affairs of the company, its management, position, and future prospects, with power to obtain any professional assistance they may require, and to report the results of their enquiry at a future meeting.

At Groux's Improved Soap Company extraordinary general meeting, on Monday (Sir Thomas Roberts, Bart., in the chair), the report of the committee of shareholders, as to the practicability of continuing the company with increased capital under the Limited Liability Act, or winding-up its affairs, was submitted. A certificate from the Board of Trade granting the limited liability was read to the meeting. It appeared from the report of the committee that the assets of the company would realize the sum of 7s. 4d. per share in the event of a winding-up. The solicitor explained the difficulties they would be in from judgment creditors, unless capital were provided, when the shareholders came to a resolution to make a further effort for raising the necessary capital amongst themselves, so as to save the property. The interim managers reported that they had ascertained, beyond doubt, that the article would command a large sale, and leave good profit. After the appointment of trustees a subscription list was opened, and a considerable sum subscribed.

At the Provident Life Assurance Company meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Benjamin Oliveira in the chair), the directors' report stated that, during the year, additional policies to the amount of 233,719/- were effected. The premiums from these new policies were 8085/-—showing a total increase of 4847. The annual income from all sources was now 169,289. 12s. 1d.

A "Royal Bank of Westminster," with a capital of one million, is announced as in course of formation.

The preliminary announcement of the "East London Bank" is also made.

The capital is to be 200,000/-, with power to increase to 1,000,000. This bank is to be "con

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT,
THE PATENT HYDRO-PNEUMATIC VENTILATING,
OR BLOWING APPARATUS.
INVENTED BY MR. JOHN COULSON, OF PENZANCE, CORNWALL.

This apparatus is designed and adapted for the ventilation of adits, levels, and other recesses of mines, having close ends, where the temperature is high, or the air, through any cause, unfit for respiration.

The difficulty of inducing men to work in ill-ventilated mines is great, and, even when persuaded, the amount of work they can accomplish is comparatively small; and when it is considered that it is in these situations that the health of the miners is most seriously affected, and the foundation laid for the high rate of mortality which is known to prevail amongst this class of men, the importance of an adequate plan of ventilation cannot be overestimated.

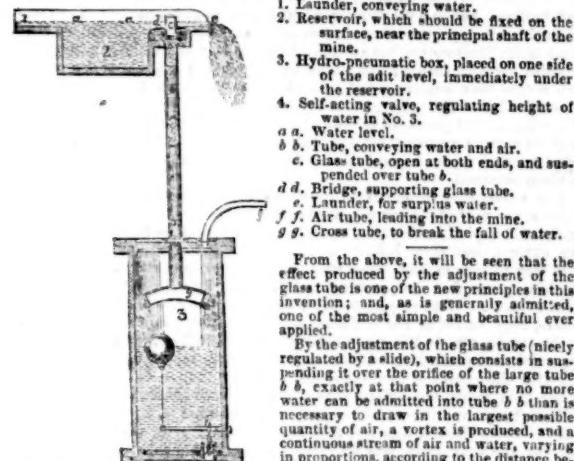
The Patent Hydro-Pneumatic Ventilating Apparatus will be found effective for the correction of foul air of every description. If arising from the generation of carbonic acid gas, a jet of water may easily be injected with the air, which will absorb this gas; or if from the escape of carburetted hydrogen (as in the coal mines), the exhaustion of oxygen by the respiration of the workmen, the combustion of candles, or the explosions of gunpowder, a current of pure atmospheric air can be immediately introduced sufficiently strong to drive out the noxious gases, and to fill the recesses or level with good air, however distant it may be from the action of natural currents. Very great relief may be afforded by this plan to men working in a high temperature state of mauld, and by being drenched with water whilst at work. In such cases, a current of cool air from the surface may be conveyed to the spot where the men are at work, and, consequently, the amount of their labour is greatly augmented, and their health preserved.

The explosions from fire damp in coal mines may be prevented by this apparatus. These explosions are known to occur only when the proportion of carburetted hydrogen gas to that of atmospheric air exceeds one of the former to fifteen of the latter; and they originate not from the escape of this gas in the open shafts or levels where the natural currents are adequate to the dispersion of the gas as it escapes, but in levels with close ends, where the circulation is sluggish and imperfect.

Perhaps it need scarcely be remarked, that explosions in mines occur under the same conditions as those of gas in towns and cities, which are never heard of where there is sufficient circulation, but always in some underground kitchen, or cellar, or other close apartment. In like manner, the explosions in coal mines originate in the close ends of recesses, by the escape of gas from some fissure in the strata of coal, where, from the absence of circulation, the gas accumulates and gathers strength, until it reaches the explosive point, when, on coming in contact with flame, one of those terrible catastrophes takes place which often desolates a parish.

If in those recesses carburetted hydrogen is escaping, it is only to send from the main trunk a tube of tubes, which can easily be extended to any distance, or in any number that may be necessary, to discharge a sufficient quantity of atmospheric air, for keeping the fatal tendency below the exploding point. Thus the fire and choke damp, those fatal enemies of the coal miner, may be effectually controlled.

EXPLANATION OF THE ENGRAVING.



From Capt. JOHN TRURAN (Ding Dong Mine) to the Adventurers of CARN GALVER MINE.

Ding Dong Mine, Sept. 19, 1855.—Agreeably to your wish, I send the following as my report on Mr. Coulson's machine, now employed to ventilate the deep adit, in the above mine. The level was commenced at the foot of the cliff a little above high water mark, extended southwards as far as the level would ventilate itself, and then suspended. To continue the operations it was deemed necessary to employ a stream of water, having a fall of 30 or 40 fms., with wood launders or pipes of about 4 inches in diameter, with the necessary cisterns. By this means the level was cleared of the deleterious gases most effectually, the operations resumed, and carried out to a considerable extent, until the stream of water, diminishing by drought, had less command over the column of air in the pipes, and the numerous joints deteriorating by use of the machine failed, and the level again suspended, when it was ultimately decided to apply Mr. Coulson's machine. The great advantage of the latter over the former, consists in its economizing the air, by the application of guita percha pipes, and superior fittings of every description. It is evident that when the pipe conveying the air is filled with water, no air can pass, and when without water the air remains stationary; in either case there is no useful effect, but at a point somewhat between these two extremes the maximum effect is realized. This, by Mr. Coulson's machine, is perfectly under the control of the workmen, which is done by a slight adjustment of the glass tubes, over the orifices in the cistern, at the top of the fall, admitting the water and air: by being raised or lowered the water is lessened or increased as may be needful. The guita percha pipes prevent the escape of air, so that what is admitted at the orifices at the origin of the machine is delivered at the extreme end of the tube, where the men are at work; this is shown by a glass meter containing nearly three gallons, which, when filled with air, is exhausted over one of the orifices in about 30 seconds, and when filled with water in the end, by inserting the ventilating tube it becomes filled with air in about the same time taken to exhaust it over the orifice, thereby demonstrating that no air of any consideration is wasted, from its admission at the top of the fall, to its final delivery, in close proximity to the men in the adit. The machine with wooden pipes has several inappreciable disadvantages. The pipes can be seldom more than 3 fms. in length, which are roughly fitted, by spigot and faucet. These require to be fitted on, which is uniformly done with clay brought to a consistency for that purpose, but as it is not impermeable to water, soon falls off, leaving the joints open, for the escape of air, or admission of water, both of which are equally fatal to the due transmission of air to the point required. As the pipes partake of the inequalities of the level, in many places they may fall below the horizontal level, when the water, by its gravity, completely fills up the passage, and suspends the current of air. Also the wooden pipes, especially when new, either absorb oxygen, or give out azote, and thereby much diminish the health and life-giving properties of the air intended to be carried on. On the whole, I consider Mr. Coulson's machine free from all those disadvantages. It is now working with a small stream of water discharging more than 1000 gallons of pure air per hour, at a distance from the hydro-pneumatic box of not less than 240 or 250 fms.; at the same time, from the velocity with which the air is discharged in the end, and the force required to stop the jet at the end of the pipe, the machine has still in reserve sufficient power to carry air beyond anything that may be required in mining.

Signed, JOHN TRURAN.

From Mr. JOSEPH WALLIS, Penzance.

Penzance, Sept. 23, 1855.—Sir: I have pleasure in informing you that the committee of adventurers for the management of the Carn Galver Mine have examined with complete satisfaction Captain Truran's report of the success of your hydro-pneumatic apparatus, in ventilating the adit, which is now being worked for the drainage of the mine. The committee offer you their cordial congratulations on the perfect success of your admirable invention, of which they feel they cannot speak too highly. If it had not been for your invention, the work at Carn Galver must have been abandoned, or a shaft must have been sunk, which, as all now know, both laborious and expensive; but it is not because of its success in Carn Galver, merely that the committee offer you congratulations; they regard it as of immense importance to mining interests generally, inasmuch as by a simple, portable, and inexpensive apparatus, which can be adapted to all circumstances and cases in a few hours, one of the most formidable difficulties in mining operations can be triumphantly overcome, and the health and prosperity of the mining labourer greatly promoted. The committee earnestly hope that your ventilating apparatus will be speedily and universally adopted wherever, through any cause, the air is vitiated, or imperfectly circulated. They feel assured, that in calling attention to an invention, so easily applied, and so successful, they are conferring a benefit on the public generally.

Signed, JOSEPH WALLIS, Sec.

Copy of Resolutions of a General Meeting of the adventurers of the Carn Galver Mine, held at Penzance, 15th November, 1855.

Resolved.—That this meeting records with great pleasure the continued satisfactory reports of the excellent state of the ventilation of the deep adit, effected by Mr. Coulson's apparatus. That, although the adit is now upwards of 250 fms. in length, without any shaft or opening, the adit is now being prosecuted, not only without interruption, but with as full a complement of men, and working as many hours, as in any adit or level, however well naturally vented.

Resolved.—That Capt. Truran's report on the state of the ventilation, and the secretary's congratulatory letter to Mr. Coulson, be entered on the Cost-book.

Communications to be addressed to Mr. JOHN COULSON, jun., Penzance, Cornwall; or Mr. VAUGHAN, patent agent, 59, Chancery-lane, London.

MINING.—PATENT PUMPING AND WINDING STEAM-ENGINES, MADE PORTABLE, AND MOUNTED ON BROAD WAGON WHEELS, TO BE LET ON HIRE, OR FOR SALE.—All interested in mining are invited to INSPECT MEDWIN AND HALL'S PATENT PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES. (See the Reports of this Journal.)

Several of these engines are in stock, and ready for immediate delivery, of 4, 8, 10, 12, 16, 20, 25, and 40-horse power, adapted for mining and other purposes. They possess advantages of strength and simplicity over all other portable engines; and may be seen at Messrs. MEDWIN, HALL, and Co.'s, sole patentees and manufacturers, 92, Blackfriars-road, London.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABBEY CONSOLS.—E. Williams, Feb. 22: The north cross-cut in the eastern adit level is in very promising ground, with a few specks of lead ore. The slopes above the 12 fm. level are still looking well, and composed of branches of lead from 2 to 8 inches wide, mixed with gossan. The north-east branch, in the western adit level, is looking quite as well as last reported on. The men are going on well with making the new water-courses, and levelling the dressing floors; and also, the carpenters with making the ladders, &c., and the masons with repairing the wheel-pit. The trammers are trammimg out ore stuff daily.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—M. White: The ground in Davey's engine-shaft, sinking below the 80, is just as reported last week, and the ground in the 100 cross-cut, driving south of this shaft, is rather improved for driving. In driving the 80, east of this shaft, on the south part of the lode, we have intersected a small cross flue, which has for the present disordered the lode; this shows plainly that we are not yet in properly settled ground. No change to notice in any other of our tutwork operations since the last report. I am glad to say that the skip is in excellent working order, and in a few days the mine will be thoroughly cleared of all the rubbish and the copper ore that was broken during the time of fixing the skip road. We shall in a short time be able to resume the driving of all the different levels on the north and south lodes. The tribute department is just as for some time past, looking very well. The present sampling will show an increase, and we hope the next will be still greater.

BALLYVIRGIN.—R. W. Smith, Feb. 26: The lode in the north end continues hard for driving, on account of the sulphur. It will yield from 2½ to 3 tons of copper ore per fm. The lode in the north slope, in back of the 10, near the engine-shaft, will yield 35 cwt. of copper ore per fm. The lode in the west side of the 10 will yield about 30 cwt. of copper ore per fm. The lode in the south end will yield about 2½ tons of copper ore per fm. I am compelled to suspend the slope south in back of the old lode. The tribute department is just as for some time past, looking very well. The present sampling will show an increase, and we hope the next will be still greater.

BOLENOVE.—W. Roberts, Feb. 23: The lode in the 50 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, is 5 feet wide. In the 40 east the lode is 4 ft. wide. In the rise in the back of the 30 west the lode is 5 ft. wide, each composed of gossan and stones of mundic.

BORINGDON CONSOLS.—W. Godden, Feb. 28: The 75 cross-cut is driven south 3 fms. 5 ft. The rise in the back of the 13 is up about 10 ft.: we are obliged to stop the rise for the present, in order to cross-cut the lode, which we have commenced, and have driven in the lode 5 ft., and not through it. The lode, as far as seen, is composed of gossan, capel, quartz, and copper ores—a very promising lode.

BRONFOYD.—J. Jones, Feb. 27: The engine-shaft (No. 2) is 1 fm. below plat; the ground is hard, intersected with good ore. I have put three extra hands on, so as to push the shaft through. In the adit the ground is also hard, but the ore is much better, and in improving every inch we drive north. The air is, however, so bad, damp, that we can make but little progress at this time.

BRYNFORD HALL.—W. Francis, Feb. 28: The Milw vein, in the 50 fm. level west, has been ore for the last 2 fms. driving, it continues large, and equally promising. A railroad is being constructed with all speed from the forepart to the whim-shaft, which will greatly facilitate all operations in this part, and lessen the expenses now incurred. The stope over the level continues to yield a steady average of 1½ ton to the fathom. The chert vein is very ore in places, but now appears to be thrown a little to the north; the measures are all we can desire, and we have great hopes of success from this trial. At Matthew's plat is being cut in the 45, after it is completed the level will be commenced northward to the ore ground now discovered, where we are now sinking on the vein, which is 1 ft. wide, containing clay and ore mixed. All our trials encourage us in the belief that the mine will continue to improve steadily from this time forward, and we anticipate an increase in returns after the present month, and probably for the next sale.

BRYNTAIL.—J. Roach, Feb. 28: There is no alteration on the new lode, in the 10 east, since my last; it is now suspended, and the men are engaged sinking in the rise from surface; I expect the communication will be effected in about a fortnight hence, when the 10 end will be resumed, as also the stope east and west of the rise, where the lode is worth 20s. per fm. The lode in the rise continues the same as when I advised you last. The lode in the winze sinking under the 10 is getting wider, and contains a little more ore than when described last week—ground stiff for sinking. The stope east of the mill are still looking very well, worth 15s. per fm.

BUTTERDON.—T. Grenfell, Feb. 25: The lode has not been taken down in the 80 fm. level; however, the men by blasting close to it broke off some good pieces of lead ore. In the present end there are different branches of can, varying in thickness from 1½ to 2½ inch; these branches are inclining towards the lode in depth. In the south end it is 14 in. wide, but in every other respect without alteration.

CALSTOCK CONSOLS.—W. B. Collom: On south lode, the lode in the eastern end is at present 9 in. wide, and ore; this lode at present is inclining very much to the south of east, should it continue in this direction it will meet with another lode in a few fathoms more driving, which we expect will cause it to again become rich; this lode to the west of the cross-course is improving for copper ore; the stope in back of the level have been lengthened more than 6 fms., for this distance there is a large ore lode.—North Lode: The lode in the eastern end is again increasing in size, but at present poor for copper ore. A party of men last week put up a rise for about 6 ft. above the back of the level, near the cross-course; from what has been done the lode is greatly improved, and is becoming rich for copper ore. In the western end, it appears as if the lode at present is disordered by a south underlay lode; to prove this we are driving on the south underlay, from which a large stream of water is issuing. The sampling the ore will take place at the Mine Quay on Friday, February 29.

CALSTOCK UNITED.—W. Cooke, Feb. 23: There is no alteration to report in any part of the mine since last week. The tin pitches are as good as last reported.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, Feb. 23: I cannot speak of any improvement in either of the tutwork bargains since last reported.

CAMBRIAN.—T. Andrew, Feb. 27: In the rise on No. 6 lode we have risen about 17 feet from the back of the level. The lode continues much of the same appearance as when we first commenced to rise, and still specks of visible gold is to be seen in the lode. I hope to have a communication to the winze in the course of next week, which will enable us to work the ground much better and cheaper. We have only two men now working in the rise, in consequence of the ventilation being so little. The lode in Robert's winze is looking better, and more like the lode now in the rise than I have seen it before. According to my measurement, there is about 10 feet more to drive east from the bottom of the winze, to communicate it to the rise.

CAROLINE WHEAL PROSPER.—W. Williams, Feb. 28: We have commenced to drive both east and west on the lode from Williams's shaft, and the part which we are carrying is about 5 feet wide, producing good work for the stamps. The wagon over the new tramway work admirably. The pumping-gear, with other machinery, are all working exceedingly well.

CATHERINE AND JANE CONSOLS.—A. B. Callander, Feb. 27: C Level: No. 1 cross-cut remains as last reported. In No. 2 cross-cut we have a fine course of ore, but nothing can be done until the rails are completed, the level being already full of ore taken from this cross-cut, and from the end of the level, where we have also a good lode.—B Level: No. 1 sink continues to yield from 2 to 2½ tons per fm. No. 2 sink is equally as productive as formerly reported, 3 tons per fathom; the water is quick at present, but will be drained by the deep adit reaching this point. No. 4 sink will yield 3 tons per fathom, and improving going down.—A Level: The rib of ore continues good, and by driving a few fathoms will lay open some profitable ground to stop away. I would recommend the cross-cut to be pushed on with in three levels, to intersect the lode, which lies open at surface, and which cannot well fail of being productive at this point. The new dressing-floors are being proceeded with as rapidly as possible, having a large quantity of lead at surface, and no time shall be lost in getting it to market.

CLIJAH AND WENTWORTH.—J. Cudlip, C. Glassman, Feb. 23: On Julia lode, Walter's engine-shaft is sunk 6 fms. 4 in. below the 50 fathom level, sinking about 12 men, at 28s. per fm. The 50, driving west, is producing 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The 40, driving east, is producing a little ore; the winze sinking below the 40 last reported is about 6 fms., producing from ½ ton to 1 ton of ore per fm. Since our last report, we have commenced the 30, driving west, with the old mine, which has enabled us to set six new pitches, varying from 6s. to 10s. in. II. The 30, driving east from the new lode, is extended 13 feet, lode from 3 to 6 feet wide, worth for tin about 50s. per fathom, the 30, driving west on the new lode is extended about 7 ft., lode about 2 ft. wide, worth for copper ore 2 tons of ore per fm. The 30, driving east on the new lode is extended about 5 ft., producing some good stones of tin. The 30, driving west on new lode, is extended about 2 fms., lode from 2 to 3 feet wide, worth for tin 12s. per fm. We have also resumed the driving of the 50 cross-cut south from new lode by six men, at 37. 10s. per fm.; we have about 25 fms. to drive to see another lode which we have seen in the 30, on the new lode, we may reasonably expect a very great change for the better in our next south adit. To-day, being our tribute setting, we have set 22 pitches, varying from 6s. to 10s. in. II, which we hope will enable us to increase our samplings for the future.

COLLACOMBE.—S. Mitchell, Feb. 26: During the past month the 62, east of Morris's shaft, has been driven 3 fms. 2 ins. 8 ins., and the lode has much improved, being composed of soft quartz, white prian, leam, blende, mundic, and a good ore branch 1 foot wide, and its present appearance promises a greater improvement speedily. The 62, west of Morris's shaft, has been driven 2 fms. 3 ft. 2 ins.; the lode continues as last reported on. The 50, west of Morris's shaft, has been extended 3 fms. 2 ft. 1 in.; the lode is still a very fine course of ore, worth about 50s. per fm. This end is at present suspended to admit of a rise being put up in the back of this level, to hole to the western shaft, which is being sunk below the 26. This rise is already put up 7 ft., and the lode is a fine course of ore, worth, for the length of the rise (12 feet), full 60s. per fm. The lode in the pitches in the back of this level is still a good course of ore, worth, on an average, about 25s. per fm. The western shaft has been sunk about 6 ft., and the lode is worth full 30f. per fm. for the length of the shaft (9 ft.). The new hauling machine was set to work on Saturday, and is doing well, though its purpose exceeding well. All other operations progress favourably.

CLOWHILL.—J. Fucker, Feb. 23: The bottom end east still continues to improve; the lode is soft, and ground congenial for lead ore. The end at present will produce about 5 cwt. per fm. This lode underlies north, therefore I have reason to believe it to be the original lode of the mine, but the one that came in from the south at the intersection, where it caused such disorder that neither could be properly identified. However, this new lode appears to be the master one, and the old lode we have not found below the heave. Our attention was first directed northward, but having failed to find it there by driving a reasonable distance, we have suspended operations in that quarter, and commenced to drive south, to see if we can find it in that direction.

CUBERT UNITED.—J. Trewin, Feb. 23: At Trebellian, the lode in the 75 end south is 15 in. wide, composed of floor-spar, quartz, mundic, and lead, worth from 3 to 4 cwt. per fm., looking very promising. The lode in the 66 end north is much the same as last reported, 15 in. wide, composed of quartz, prian, and mundic, worth 4 cwt. of lead per fm. There has been no lode broken in the stope in the back of this level for the past week. The same is applicable to the stope south of the engine-shaft. The lode in the sump-winze is much the same as last reported, 15 in. wide, composed of quartz, prian, and mundic, producing some good stones of lead. The lode in the 66 end south is 14 in. wide, composed of quartz, flookan, and prian, worth from 2 to 3 cwt. of lead per fm. There has been but little done in the 56 end south, as the men have been engaged in rising against Fowey's shaft, which is now holed to the 55, and will be a great advantage in ventilating, and in getting away the stuff from this part of the mine. The south stope in the back of this level are worth 3 cwt., and the north stope 4 cwt. of lead per fm.

DARREN.—J. Humphreys, Feb. 23: Francis's level is unproductive; the stope in this level are much as they were reported last week. The stope in the back of the

level Coal is lengthening, and getting more ore. The stope in Oliver's level is improving. The stope in the drift, between Francis's and Oliver's, yields a fair quantity of ore. We shall have 12 tons of ore ready at the end of the month. We are getting on with the removal of the wheel; I hope to have it at work in a fortnight.

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—J. Lord, Feb. 28: For the last week the shaftmen have been taking out ground for the bob-bit; this will be finished to-day, ready for the masons to-morrow. We are getting on satisfactorily with our rods, &c. There is no alteration to notice underground.

—Capt. J. Sparge, Feb. 28: We hope to complete our rods and the different fixtures to our new engine-shaft, so as to commence sinking by about March 21, at which time there will be 11 fms. of the shaft sunk, timbered, and secured, and hope by the 21st May to complete our shaft 20 fms. deep, by the aid of the water-wheel; and should our surface water be sufficient to supply the wheel, I do not scruple in saying that we shall complete our shaft to the 40, without the steam-engine, which depth I calculate to reach by the end of October; but this, of course, will depend on the nature of the ground. Judging from the appearance of the lodes opened at surface, I should say there can be but one opinion—that our labours will be crowned with success.

DEVON WHEAL WULLER.—W. Neill, Feb. 28: Our prospects are more cheering than we have ever yet seen them. In the 32 west the lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, with a leader on the north wall 1½ foot wide, yielding 2 tons of good quality ore per fm., and with every indication of a further improvement. The quantity of water issuing from this end has drained the level above, and we shall at once recommence sinking the winze in the bottom of the 20, where the lode was worth 3 tons of ore per f

eastern ground, I believe that you, with a small outlay, will find such indications as to warrant my saying that it will be one of the richest mines in the neighbourhood of the eastern part of Tavistock.

HOLMBUSH.—The lode in the 115 fm. level east continues to yield 2 tons of ore per fm., worth 10d. per ton. The middle and western stopes are each yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm., worth 5d. per ton. The eastern stopes are producing 1 ton per fm., worth 9d. per ton. In the 132 west, of the lead lode, the lode is divided into two parts, but is still yielding 1½ ton per fm., worth 5d. per ton. The stopes in the back of this level are producing 1½ ton per fm., worth 7d. per ton. In the 115 west, on the flap-jack lode, the lode is gradually improving, and is now yielding some good saving work. The sale of copper ore on Feb. 22 amounted to 1464d. 2s.

KESWICK.—R. B. Shepherd, Feb. 27 : The lode in the 40 north is worth 15 cwt. of ore per fm.; in the south end, same level, the lode will produce 25 cwt. of ore per fm.; the stopes in this level are yielding as follows—No. 1, 20 cwt.; No. 2, 10 cwt. of ore per fm. In the 30 north the lode is worth 3 cwt. of ore per fm.; the stopes here are—No. 1, worth 8 cwt.; No. 2, 10 cwt.; No. 3, 12 cwt. of ore per fathom; Harrison's stope, in the 30, is worth 10 cwt.; and Lancaster's rise, in the 29 north, 8 cwt. of ore per fm.

LADY BERTHA.—W. Goss, Feb. 28 : The lode in the 10 fm. level is 2½ ft. wide, worth 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in Tregowen's winze, sinking below the 10, is 5 ft. wide, worth 3 tons of copper ore per fm., a more promising lode I have not seen in the mine. The lode in Moyle's shaft is 5 feet wide, producing good stones of ore; and as the spring is approaching I hope the surface water will not prevent us again from sinking, as this shaft is, or will be, of great importance for drawing-machinery, or pumping water if required. The stopes continue much the same as for some time past, worth 2, 3, and 4 tons of ore per fathom. February ore will be sampled to-morrow, computed about 60 tons. All our surface operations are progressing very satisfactorily.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennett, Feb. 27 : The pitch in back of the 30 east, is worth at present 10d. per fm., set to four men for one month, at 10s. 6d. in 11. At the eastern mine, the lode in the 20, driving east, is 2 ft. wide, producing a few stones of ore; in the same level west the lode is much the same as last reported, worth about 10d. per fm., set to six men to drive 1 fathom in the eastern end at 5s., and 2 fms. in the western end at 6s. per fm. In the 5 the men are still engaged in cutting ground for a plat, which I hope they will finish this week; set to two men to drive 1 fm. in the 10 east, the lode has nearly disappeared. I intend to stop this end, being near the 30; the lode is still there without ore. The stopes in the back of the same level are worth 3 tons per fm. The pitches throughout are still holding good. Our tram-roads are completed in the 30 and 40, and we are cutting the trip-plates as fast as possible; also carrying on the buildings and erections as fast as we can. Our sampling to-morrow will be about 250 tons.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, Feb. 23 : I have no alteration to communicate this week. The lode in flat-roof shaft is producing grey ore and gossan.

SOUTH CRENVER.—J. Delbridge, E. Chegwin : The ground at the engine-shaft is hard and sparse for sinking. In the 54 fm. level west, at the flat-roof shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 2 tons of ore per fm., ground favourable. In the 74 west of Gore's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 2½ tons of ore per fm., ground hard. At Gore's shaft, sinking below the 64, we have from 4 to 5 ft. to hole, and hope to communicate this shaft in the present month. In the 64, east of Gore's, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fm., ground easier. Our tribute pitches are much as usual. We have sampled 108 tons of ore.

SOUTH CUDDRA.—The shaft is down 12 fms. from the surface, it is expected to reach the lode in three weeks, when ores will be raised for the market. The deep adit is being driven in the western part of the sett, which will cut three lodes 22 fms. from surface, in driving about 25 fms., at about 2d. per fathom, from which good results are anticipated.

SOUTH DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—J. Cook, Feb. 23 : The engine-shaft is sunk to the depth required for the 50. The shaftmen are now engaged in dividing the shaft and fixing ladders below the 37, preparatory to cutting the plat and driving the 50. The ground in the winze, on the north lode, is favourable for sinking. There is no change in the lode to notice. An increase of water, occasioned by the late heavy rains, retarded our progress during the past week, but everything now is going on satisfactorily. We have stopped the 37 end west for the present, and commenced sinking in the 38 east of the 37, near the junction of the two lodes; the lode at this point is about 2 ft. wide, containing good gossan, intermixed with mundic and black ore; from its appearance, we may reasonably expect good results in depth.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, Feb. 23 : The 60 fm. level cross-cut is progressing satisfactorily. In the 50 west the lode is 2 feet wide, producing good stones of grey ore.

SOUTH WHEAL HEARTH.—W. Jeffrey, Feb. 23 : The level driving on the new or north vein continues poor. The bottom level on the south vein is worth for ore 5 cwt. per fathom. The cross-cut above this level is not yet through to the south workings. The plat on this working is worth for ore 1½ ton per fm. The stopes are much improved during the last fortnight. No change in other places since last report.

NORTH BASSET.—T. Glanville, Feb. 23 : In the 72 fm. level the lode is yielding 5 tons of copper ore per fm. In the 62 the lode is yielding 8 tons of copper ore per fm. The lode in the 42, west of Grace's shaft, is producing 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 32, west of Grace's shaft, the lode is yielding 3 tons of ore per fm. There is nothing new to report on in any other part of the mine.

NORTH BULLER.—J. Vivian : The following is our monthly setting :—The 90 fm. level to drive south from Wheal Uny, by six men, at 11d. per fm.; the 50 to drive south from the south lode, by two men, at 5s. 10d.; the 40 to drive east on Clinton's lode, by four men, at 4s. 10d. The shaftmen are engaged in cutting ground for bearer and staves, &c., when done, we shall immediately fix the lift, and commence to sink without delay, which will be in about a fortnight from the present time. The appearances of the 40, on Clinton's lode, and the 50, on the south lode, are much the same as for some time past. In future you shall have our report every fortnight.

NORTH DOWNS.—J. Prince, Feb. 23 : The lode in the end, extending east of Michael's shaft, is not quite so good or so large as it was last week. The ground is hard and wet, but the indications do not look unpromising. At East North Downs, we lifted both sides of the bob, on the bob end wall of the engine-house, on Thursday last, since which the engineers have put it together and fixed it. The other headpiece of the engine will follow.

NORTH ROSEWARNE.—J. James, Feb. 26 : We have met with whole ground, about two months; since that we have driven west on the course of the lode from 12 to 13 fms.; lodes varying from 18 in. to 3 ft. wide, and has a very kindly appearance, composed of mundic, lead, jack, &c., with spots of copper. We have to drive 50 fms. west to cut the cross-cut, where I entertain the opinion of making a great deal of ore; ground in the end driving at 30s. per fm. We have driven a cross-cut north about 7 fms., for the purpose of cutting a north lode, which is about 20 fathoms north, price for driving 4s. per fm. There is a sett west of this mine, called Wheal Annie, where, in the adit level, they have a very kindly lode, which is coming towards us, stated to be worth 10d. per fm. I last week put some men to cut the lode alluded to in our sett, which I hope to do by the latter part of this week. I believe North Rosewarne to be a very kindly sett; we have a great many lodes, all of which are in maiden ground. I think we have been fortunate in clearing our levels, having cleared the adit for a mile in length. We have all the necessary materials on the mine for the present working, with a small counting-house. Our whole cost, ending January, is not above 17s.

NORTH TOWY.—W. H. Reynolds, Feb. 23 : We have to-day set the shaft to be sunk by six men, at 10d. per fm. The south end or main lode, in the 20, is set to six men and three boys, at 4s. per fm. and 20s. per ton for the lead—the lode as last reported, yielding some good work for lead, and improving; in the cross-cut west, in this level, we have cut into a branch of gossan, and excellent stones of lead, and as soon as we can get men, we shall push the end to intersect the lode as quickly as possible. The winze below the 10 is set to six miners and three labourers, the lode is yielding good work for lead, and every appearance of improving in depth.

NORTH WHEAL BUSY.—S. S. Noel, J. W. Crase, Feb. 25 : Painter's engine-shaft is sunk 5 fms. below the 22 fm. level; sinking at 13d. per fm. The lode in the 22, east from the above shaft, is 1 foot wide, producing stones of ore; driving at 3s. per fm. The lode in the same level west is 1 ft. 6 in. wide, yielding saving work, and looking very promising; driving at 4s. 10s. per fm. The lode in No. 1 stope, in the back of the 10, is 15 inches wide, worth 10f. per fm.; stopping at 11s. 6d. per fm. The lode in No. 2 stope is 1 ft. wide, worth 12f. per fm.; stopping at 11s. 5d. per fm. In driving the 10, east on Harvey's lode, we have intersected the counter, where the lode is 3 ft. wide, having a very promising appearance, and at the bottom of the end will produce 2 tons of good quality copper ore per fm. On the whole, our prospects are much improved since last report.

NORTH WHEAL CROFTY.—Wm. Thomas, Jun., Feb. 23 : On Reeves's lode, the 70, driving east from cross-course, is worth 12s. per fm. The 80, driving east from ditto, is worth 30d. per fm.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—A. Pryor, Feb. 27 : All parts of the mine continue to yield much the same as reported on last week. On Friday we expect to sample about 95 tons of good quality ore for one month.

NORTH WHEAL TRELAWSY.—H. Hodge, H. Harvey, Feb. 27 : Coryton's shaftmen have completed the plunger-lift, and resumed sinking the shaft under the 36. The lode in the 36, south of the shaft, is 3 ft. wide, producing 4 cwt. of lead per fm. In the same level north the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing good stones of lead. The cross-cut at the 13 is extended 15 fms. east of the Quarry lode, towards Wheal Wrey lode. The pitches are producing much as usual.

NORTH WHEY CONSOLS.—M. W. Badwin : We have met with the lode in sinking the shaft, and have opened a little on its back, to ascertain its regular size and bearing ; it is about 4 ft. wide, composed of gossan, horn-spar, mundic, and the carbonate of lead, altogether a splendid looking lode. We expect in a few feet more sinking to be in a position to raise some ores. The men are at present engaged in easing up the shaft, and other preliminary operations, previous to sinking on the course of the lode.

OLD TREWETHER CONSOLS.—S. Keast, Feb. 27 : At Wheal Thomas, the lode in the end is full 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, capel, and prian, intermixed with mundic. We broke last night some strong spots of copper ore, which is now to be seen.

—W. Hoskins, Feb. 25 : I can state with propriety that I never saw a more promising lode for copper than at Wheal Thomas. The sulphur and arsenical pyrites rarely, if ever, fail to produce copper or lead in great abundance.

PEN-DAN-DREA UNITED.—J. Delbridge, J. Carpenter, Feb. 23 : The sumpermen are engaged securing Wheal Sparnon adit. In the 80 west, on Martin's lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding a little tin, but not to value. In the 80 east, on Martin's lode, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing saving work of low quality. In the 80 east, on north lode, the lode is 3 ft. wide, but unproductive. In Mary's rise in the back of the 80 west, on Martin's lode, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing low price stamping work. In the rise in the back of the 68 west, on same lode, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, yielding saving tinstuff. In the 60 west, on same lode, the lode is 7 to 8 ft. wide, worth 120f. per fm. In the 55 fm. level east, on engine lode, the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 7d. per fm. In the 55 fm. level east, of the sump whin shaft, sinking on a branch, the lode is yielding a little tin. In the 47, east of the sump whin shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, yielding a little tin ; we have not seen enough to report its value. In Street cross-cut, towards Skinner's lode, the ground is hard for driving. In the 40 cross-cut south the ground is favourable for driving. We expect to hole the rise from the 80 to the 60 in a short time, and then we purpose cross-cutting through the engine lode at this level to prove its value, also cross-cut north to cut the engine lode in the 80, west of the great cross-course. We are cross-cutting south in the 70 fm. level, east of the engine, through the engine lode, to cut Martin's, at this point the lode is yielding good work for tin ; we have about 8 ft. to drive to cut the lode. Our tribute throughout the mine is much as usual, and other things are without alteration.

PENHAUGER.—T. Grenfell, Feb. 25 : We have made no alteration in our working department.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS.—J. Dale, G. T. Trevren, Feb. 26 : We have resumed the sinking of Reid's engine-shaft below the 152, and East Crinnis shaft below the 131. In the 134 west no lode taken down during the past week. In the 122 west the lode is 3 feet wide, looking very kindly, and producing occasional stones of ore. In the 112 east no lode taken down since our last. The ground at Smith's shaft still continues favourable for sinking. In the stopes in bottom of the 90, east from Smith's shaft, the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, worth 15d. per fm. In driving east in the 90, we have not taken down any of the Fembroke lode for the past week. In the 70 cross-cut, driving north-west from Reid's shaft, we have cut through the lode, and commenced driving on its course, which is about 18 in. wide, spotted with ore through-out, and from the appearance of the end we may reasonably expect a larger and better lode very shortly.

PERRAN WHEAL GEORGE.—R. Davies, Feb. 25 : The lode is large, and presents a very promising appearance ; it shows much more copper than when I wrote you last. On Saturday last I measured to the men ; they have driven 6 fms., and the price I have given for the ensuing month is 4s. per fathom.

PRINCE ALBERT CONSOLS.—R. Davies, Feb. 25 : We have driven on the cross-course 8 feet, and I have set the men again at 5s. 10d. per fathom. The stratum is highly congenial for tin.

ROUND HILL.—J. Kneebone, Feb. 27 : The new engine-shaft is sunk 6 fms. 3 ft. below the 30 ; the lode at the shaft is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of lead ore. We have an increase of water, and ground somewhat harder. The lode in the 30, south of the new engine-shaft, is 6 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of lead ore per fm.; the lode in the winze sinking under the 20, south of new engine-shaft, is 6 ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of lead ore per fm.—lode very difficult to break. At Coppice shaft, in the 20 cross-cut, we have met with a flockan branch, running nearly in the direction of the lode as seen in the adit level : we shall drive east on its course to prove it, if no more lode is met with in the cross-cut within a day or two. Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 pitches at the back of the 30, north of the new engine-shaft, will yield 10 cwt. of ore per fm.;

No. 1 and 2 pitches, in back of the 20, north of the new engine-shaft, will yield 10 cwt. of lead ore per fm. ; No. 3 pitch, in back of the 20 north, will produce 18 cwt. per fm. ; No. 5 pitch, in back of 20 north, will produce 18 cwt. per fm. ; No. 6 pitch, in back of 20 north, will produce 10 cwt. per fm. ; Nos. 7 and 8 pitches, in bottom of 20 north, will produce 12 cwt. per fm. ; No. 1 pitch, in back of 20 south, will produce 30 cwt. per fm. ; Nos. 1 and 2 pitches, in back of 10 south, will produce 10 cwt. per fm. ; and a pitch back of the adit, on a north lode, will yield 10 cwt. of lead ore per fm. All things are going on well at the mine.

SORTRIDGE AND BEDFORD.—T. Treweske, Feb. 27 : The new shaft on the copper lode has been sunk to the depth of 4 fms. 3 ft. below the 20 fm. level ; the lode is composed of gossan, mundic, and quartz, with some splendid stones of yellow and black ore. There is a decided change in the lode during the last 4 feet sunk, thus showing we are not far off a course of ore. The adit in the cross-course is in crushed ground, but hope to get through it in a short time. I have sent you a box of specimens to-morrow.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—J. Methereil, Feb. 28 : The cross-cut is extended south from the main lode about 10 fms., in which we have intersected a lode, with a leader of ore, on an average of about 4 in. wide, of very rich yellow lode ore, malleable, &c., worth 20s. per ton. I think we shall suspend the cross-cut for the time, and drive west on the lode, there being much water coming from that part. This is not the south lode we intended to cut when we commenced the cross-cut, but an unexpected lode, the other being 14 or 15 fms. further south. In the eastern end, at the same level, the lead has disappeared. The lode is yet worth nothing to value for copper. We have about 2 fm., more to drive to cut the western cross-course. I hope to commence the western end, in the same level, in about another week. The western end, at the 40, is still worth 1½ ton per fathom ; the lode here is large and gossanous, and has not yet formed the junction of the two parts. I do not think we are far off. In the eastern end, in the 30 the lode has nearly disappeared. I intend to stop this end, being near the 30, and carrying on the buildings and erections as fast as we can. Our sampling to-morrow will be about 250 tons.

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and left full of attle; this is not the bottom, we find: the shaft is sunk below this ground. We sampled on Saturday last, computed, 5 tons of good quality ore.

WREY UNITED.—P. Harvey, Feb. 28: No. 1 lode has been extended on several fathoms, which is 3 ft. wide, gossan, flookan, prian, mundie, and spots of lead; the run of this lode is north of east and south of west, underlying south-east, presenting such indications as to justify a productive lode in a few fathoms sinking. No. 2 lode is 2½ feet wide, of similar composition as the above. No. 3 lode is 4 feet wide, gossan, capel, prian, &c. There is a large gossan lode, 12 ft. wide, presenting every indication for a large deposit of lead; this we shall shortly prove, also the other lodes referred to by Messrs. Bennett and Hill. Looking at the general character of these lodes, their position, and being surrounded by most of the productive mines of the country—viz., Wheal Wrey, Mary Ann, Trewhay, Trebene, &c.—see no reason why Wrey United should not rank equal to them.

YEOLAND CONSOLS.—J. Tucker: There is but little alteration in the ends in the 60 since the last report. In the eastern end the lode is from 7 to 8 ft. wide, composed of prian, pease, and quartz; on the whole a very good lode. We are sinking a winze in the bottom of the 45, which has been communicated with the rise in the back of the 60. At this point (about 6 fms. behind the eastern end) the lode is not less than 12 ft. wide, and carries with it a gossan as strong as may be seen in the adit or 12 fm. level, producing an average quantity of tin throughout.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, Feb. 29, 1856.

COPPER.	E. c. d.	BRASS (sheets)	p. lb.	12½ d.
Sheathing and bolts	per lb. 1 13½ - 1 2	Wire	11½ d.	
Bottoms	0 1 2½ - 1 3			
Old (Exchange)	0 1 0½	QUICKSILVER	p. lb.	1s. 9d.
Best selected	p. ton 129 0 0	SPELTER.	Per Ton.	
Tough cake	126 0 0	Foreign	23 10 0-23 12 6	
Tile	128 0 0	To arrive	21 0 0 -	
South American	110 0 0			
IRON.	per Ton.	SING.	31 0 0 -	
Bar, Welsh, in London	9 10 0 -	TIN.		
Ditto, to arrive	9 0 0 - 9 5 0	English, blocks	129 0 0 -	
Nail rods	9 5 0 - 9 10 0	Ditto, Bars (in barrels)	130 0 0 -	
" Stafford, in London	9 10 0-10 15 0	Ditto, Refined	135 0 0 -	
Bars ditto	9 7 6-11 0 0	Banca	122 0 0-130 0 0	
Hoops ditto	10 10 0-12 0 0	Straits	128 0 0-129 0 0	
Sheets, single	11 0-13 0 0			
Pig, No. 1, in Wales	4 10 0-5 15 0	TIN-PLATES.	*	
Refined metal, ditto	5 10 0-5 15 0	IC Charcoal, 1st qual. p. lb. 1 16 6 - 1 17 0		
Bar, common, ditto	2 6 5 - 3 0 0	IX Ditto 1st quality	2 2 6 - 2 3 0	
Ditto, railway, ditto	8 0 8 - 8 2 6	IX Ditto 2d quality	1 14 6 - 8	
Ditto, swed. in Lon.	13 10 0-17 10 0	IC Coke	1 10 6 - 1 11 0	
Ditto, in Tyne and Tees.	3 8 6 - 3 12 0	IX Ditto	1 16 6 - 1 17 0	
Ditto, forge	3 11 0 - 3 15 0	Canad. plates	p. ton - 14 10 0	
Staffordshire Forge Pig.	4 15 0 - 5 0 0	In London	- 14 10 0	
Welsh Forge Pig	3 15 0 - 4 0 0			
LEAD.				
English Pig	26 10 0-27 0 0	MANGANESE.	*	
Ditto sheet	27 0 0-27 10 0	Ground	p. ton 6 5 0 - 6 15 0	
Ditto red lead	26 10 0-27 10 0	Giesen Lump	" 4 5 0 -	
Ditto white	27 0 0-30 0 0	Nassau ditto	" 3 15 0 - 4 0 0	
Ditto patent shot	37 10 0-28 0 0			
Spanish, in bond	24 10 0-25 0 0			
American.....none.				
FOREIGN STEEL.				
Swedish, in kgs.	19 0 0-22 0 0			
Ditto, in faggots	21 0 0 -			
English, Spring	18 0 0-23 0 0			

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less. + Thirty days' credit, and free on board at Rotterdam. The percentage of peroxide is about 60 for Nassau lump, 60 to 64 for Giesen, and 70 and 73 for ground.

REMARKS.—Since this day week a little activity has been observable in business generally, but not sufficient to enable sellers to realise any advance on former quotations. Buyers in our market do not seem to withhold their orders in anticipation of any material deceleration in the value of metals, and, at the same time, the prevailing feeling is that we shall not see much higher prices. There is very little doubt prices current are remunerative to manufacturers, and that they will not disturb the unanimity of the market by attempting to establish a rise prematurely, or be disposed to relinquish their present profits should there happen to be a slight abatement in the demand. The gradual increase of prices throughout the past year, and up to the present time, with the exception of occasional slight deviations, has prevented speculation being entered into to any great extent, and as first hands have now the principal rule of the market, it is not likely they will readily submit to much concession in price, and thereby give speculators an opportunity to operate.

COPPER.—Smelters are now anxious about securing orders, especially as it is generally known that underselling is being carried on in second hands, which meets with good support amongst the free and independent buyers, and at the same time, as is always the case, extremely offensive to the monopoly. The smelters have reduced the price of unhammersed bottoms 4d. per lb.; raised and hammered bottoms will still be charged at the usual difference—viz., 1d. per lb. above strong copper.

IRON.—There has been an average amount of business transacted in English bars at the prices quoted, although a few second-hand parcels have been offered for sale at a decline of 2s. 6d. per ton. There still remain a few hundred tons on the market, which could be purchased at 8s. 2s. 6d., first quality, PFC brand. There is a little better enquiry for Staffordshire qualities; the East India Company are in want of about 2000 tons, tenders for part of which have already been sent in. Scotch pigs have varied from 1s. to 2s. per ton, our market continuing very quiet, and merely following the quotations received from Glasgow. The account of the scotch pig-iron market there states that business has been tolerably active during the past week; transactions have been chiefly on continental account, and prices have fluctuated between 68s. and 69s. Yesterday the market was listless; mixed numbers, warrants, nominally 67s.; all No. 1, g.m.b., quoted 68s. 6d.; No. 3, 66s.; No. 1, American brands, 69s. 6d. to 72s., cash, against handing bills of lading. Prices on Change here today were also quoted 67s., at which the market closed, little or nothing doing; and such is the indifference manifested by speculators, that if a parcel of pigs were offered at what would generally be considered a tempting price, it is most probable they would not operate.

LEAD.—At present prices, the market is steady. Smelters have large orders in hand to execute, therefore prices are likely to be upheld for some weeks to come.

SPELTER.—This metal has been in a very inanimate state for some time past. Orders come in very slowly from abroad, and consumers buy very sparingly. The return of the stock here will be announced to-morrow, and as no addition has been made since this day month, we shall probably see a falling off of 600 or 800 tons.

TIN.—The transactions in English have been moderate. Foreign is by no means brisk. Banca is offered at 129t., without finding buyers, the stock being large in proportion to Straits, and the price has given way in Amsterdam. The supply of Straits is limited, and has been sold for arrival at 128t., East India Company's conditions.

TIN-PLATES are in fair demand; coke, however, can be purchased at 6d. per box less, our quotations being 30s. 6d. to 31s.; charcoal, 30s. 6d. to 37s.

STEEL.—There has been a small arrival, but no sale reported.

QUICKSILVER.—Contracts are now effected without difficulty for almost any quantity at 1s. 9d. per lb.

Glasgow, Feb. 28.—Since our last report the market has fluctuated between 66s. and 68s., with a fair amount of transactions. The German houses have been considerable buyers, but this demand has been freely met, both by speculators and by makers. During the months of Jan. and Feb., the shipments have averaged over 2000 tons per week less than in the same period of 1855; the consumption in foundries is also much smaller, while the production is larger by nearly 2000 tons per week. The stock is now estimated at from 150,000 tons to 180,000 tons. The closing prices to-day are 67s. for mixed numbers, warrants; No. 1, Gartaherrie, 72s.; No. 1, g.m.b., 68s. 6d. Shipments for week ending Feb. 23:—Foreign, 3293 tons; coastwise, 1861—=8154 tons. In the corresponding week of 1855 they were:—Foreign, 3572 tons; coastwise, 6952—=10,524 tons.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28.—During the past week a quiet feeling has prevailed in our metal market, and the tendency in prices has been rather downwards than otherwise, the orders from America not being either so large or so numerous as were expected. The steamers to arrive during the next two or three weeks are looked forward to, and if good orders are received we may expect firmer prices; but, in the absence of orders, the market must suffer. There can be no doubt, however, that the demand from the United States will be considerable. The general enquiry for manufactured Iron, both of Welsh and Staffordshire make, has been limited, and, to secure orders, lower prices have been accepted in some instances; still, the first-class makers do not press sales, and consequently they maintain their current rates. A considerable business has been done in Scotch Pig-iron, both for cash and open time; yet, notwithstanding this fact, together with better shipments, prices are lower than quoted last

week. The shipments for the week are 8154 tons, against 10,524 tons in the corresponding week of last year, still showing a falling off of 2370 tons. We quote the price of mixed numbers, warrants, f.o.b. at Glasgow, at 67s. cash. Tin-plates are easier to buy, and for good assortments and quantities a reduction of 6d. per box would be submitted to; makers, however, have not announced any reduction, and in some instances are well supplied with orders. English Tin is in fair demand, and is unaltered in price, but it may be expected to suffer should the demand for Tin-plates fall off. Lead is, if anything, dearer. Copper remains unaltered. In other metals we have nothing to report. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bar, 8s. 10s. to 8s. 15s. per ton. Tin: Common block, 129s. per cwt.; common bar, 130s.; refined block, 135s. Tin-plates: Charcoal, 1C, 35s. to 36s. per box; coke, 1C, 30s. to 31s. Lead: Sheet, 26t. to 28t. 10s. per ton; pig, 25t. 10s. Spebler (cake), 26t. 10s. per ton. Zinc (sheet), 31t. 10s. per ton. Copper: Bolt and sheathing, 1s. 2d. per lb.; tile and tough cake, 126t. per ton; best selected ditto, 129t. Yellow metal sheathing, 1s. per lb. Steel: Swedish keg, 19t. to 19t. 10s. per ton; fagot, 20t. 10s. to 21t. per ton.

4, 5, 5½, 6; South Caradon, 29t. to 30s.; Carnewas, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6d.; Gwanton United, 35s. to 36s.; Catherine and Jane, 3s. 9d. to 3s. 10s.; Wheal Morgan, 12½, 12½; West Caradon, 13s.; Sortridge and Bedford, 5s. 9d., 6s., 6s. ed.; Carvannal, 9s. Consols, 3½; Rosewarne United, 11t. to 11s.

WEDNESDAY.—Sortridge Consols, 3, 3½, 3½, 3½, 3½, 3½; Great Sortridge, 3s.; Sortridge and Bedford, 6s. to 6s. 6d.; Swanpool, 5½ to 6½; Carnewas, 1s. 6d.; West Par, 8s. 6d.; Peden-an-drea, 1½ to 2½; Great Alfred, 2½ to 3; North Ding Dong, 3½ to 3½; St. Columb United, 10s. to 15s.; Vale of Towy, 28s. 30s., 32s. 6d.; Lady Bertha, 21s. 6d. to 1½; Wheal Guakas, ½; Rosewarne Consols, 1½; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 11s. 120, 122½; Fort Bowens, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; Wheal Arthur, 8s.

THURSDAY.—Sortridge Consols, 3½, 4½, 4½, 4½; Great Alfred, 3½; Vale of Towy, 30s. to 31s.; St. Columb United, 12s. to 15s.; Pedan-an-drea, 1½ to 1½; Sortridge and Bedford, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 3d.; Great Alfred, 2½ to 3; Tavy Consols, 10s. to 11s. 6d.; Hawkmoor, ½.

FRIDAY.—Sortridge Consols, 4, 4½, 4½; Gwanton United, 27s. 6d., 30s., 32s. 6d.; East Goldscope, 7½, 7½, 8½; Catherine and Jane Consols, 3s. to 3s.; Wheal Morgan, 11s.; West Caradon, 13s.; Wrey United, 1s. to 1½; Lady Bertha, 22s.; Carvannal, 9s. to 10s.; South Condurrow, 16s.; Wheal Bolton, 30s.; Fort Bowens, 3s. 34.

TUESDAY.—Sortridge Consols, 4, 4½, 4½; Great Alfred, 3½; Vale of Towy, 29s. to 30s.; St. Columb United, 12s. to 15s.; Pedan-an-drea, 1½ to 1½; Sortridge and Bedford, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 3d.; Great Alfred, 2½ to 3; Tavy Consols, 10s. to 11s. 6d.; Hawkmoor, ½.

SUNDAY.—Sortridge Consols, 4, 4½, 4½; Great Alfred, 3½; Vale of Towy, 29s. to 30s.; St. Columb United, 12s. to 15s.; Pedan-an-drea, 1½ to 1½; Sortridge and Bedford, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 3d.; Great Alfred, 2½ to 3; Tavy Consols, 10s. to 11s. 6d.; Hawkmoor, ½.

Business reported to have been done on the Stock Exchange:—

SATURDAY, FEB. 23.—North Bassett, 42½; Alfred Consols, 14, 14½, 14½; West Bassett, 35%; Sortridge Consols, 3½ to 3½; Wheal Edward, 5½; Lady Bertha, 1½; Sortridge and Bedford, 6s. 6d.; Chanceryville, 9s.

MONDAY.—Sortridge Consols, 3½; Vale of Towy, 28s.; Great Wheal Vor, 4½ to 4½; Wheal Grenville, 1½, 1½, 2, 2½, 2½, 2½; Lady Bertha, 22s.; Carvannal, 9s. to 10s.; South Condurrow, 16s.; Wheal Bolton, 30s.; Fort Bowens, 3s. 34.

TUESDAY.—North Bassett, 42; West Bassett, 35½ to 36; Wheal Wrey, 11½; Sortridge Consols, 3½, 3½, 3½; Vale of Towy, 29s.

WEDNESDAY.—Tamar Consols, 2½; Sortridge Consols, 1½, 1½, 1½; Lady Bertha, 22s.

FRIDAY.—Sortridge Consols, 4; Wheal Grenville, 2, 2½, 2½; Treleigh Consols, 1½, 1½, 1½; Wheal Margaret, 9; Wheal Edward, 5; Tiddy, 2½; East Rose, 62.

The arrivals of ores and metals during the week are as follow:—

SATURDAY, FEB. 23.—In London, 675 pigs lead and 69 cases zinc from Belgium.

MONDAY.—In London, 400 pigs lead from Spain, 300 slabs tin from Holland, 65 cases and 14 casks zinc from Belgium.

TUESDAY.—In London, 33 cases and 14 casks spelter from Belgium, 3155 bars iron from Sweden.

WEDNESDAY.—In London, 408 pigs lead and 23 cases 14 casks zinc from Belgium.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 3400 tons of ore were sold, and realised 19,385. 5s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard 139t. 4s.; average produce, 6½; average price, 5½. 1s. 6d.; and quantity of fine copper, 1206 tons 9 cwtts. The sale on Thursday next will take place at Bawden's Hotel, Pool, and will comprise 3120 tons.

At the Ticketing at Swansea, on Tuesday, the Cobre Mines will sell 1005 tons of copper ore; from Chili, 374 tons; Knockmahan, 137; British slag, 97; French slag, 58; Wheal Maria, 60; Springbok, 9; North Wales, 38; Burra Burra, 15; Cape, 12; Namaqua, 1; African, 17—=1823 tons.

The latest arrivals at Swansea comprise—from Coquimbo, 540 tons of copper ore; from Hamburg, 75 tons of copper ore.

About 20 tons of copper ore, from Puerto Cabello, will be sold at Liverpool pool, on March 12.

In Saltpetre, the quotations are somewhat firmer, and parcels in the beginning of the week changed hands at an advance of 6d. to 1s. on the ruling prices of last week: 520 bags found purchasers at auction, refraction 10½, at 31s., and privately 1000 bags were disposed of. Towards the close of the market 960 bags of Madras, refraction 19, were taken at 26s., being a shade easier. The Indian advices represent that a moderate amount of business had been done, at a reduction of 6d. per cwt.: 5000 bags of Bengal, refraction 13 to 10, sold at 30s. to 30s. 6d.; refraction 7 to 5½, 32s.; refraction 4½ to 2½, 32s. to 33s. Bombay was steady of sale at previous rates: 300 bags, refraction 36½ to 35½, were readily taken at 23s. to 23s. 6d. In London, during the week, 113 tons were landed, and 198 tons taken for home consumption. The present stock is 4440 tons, against 11,591 tons in 1855. In the eight weeks of the present year 1781 tons were landed, against 1845 tons in 1855. There were taken in the same period for home consumption 1466 tons, whilst in the preceding year only 1228 tons were cleared.

In Brimstone, transactions have been to an average extent, and prices are steady. The quotations are—Rough, 6d. 10s. to 5½

At Wheal Arthur meeting, on Thursday (Mr. A. Richards in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 6921. 10s. 5d.; bill at bankers, 5017. 1s. 10d.; bills for copper ore, 5307. 19s. 1d.; cash for carriage, 1282. 11s. 3d.; tin ore, 1577. 1s. 10d.; oil dividend paid, 71.; sundries, 351. 11s. 11d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 794. 11s. 10d. The statement of assets and liabilities showed a balance in favour of mine of 1717. 11s. 9d. A most satisfactory and encouraging report was read from Capt. James Carpenter, on the future prospects of the mine. Several important points are expected to come off within the next two or three months; 30 men are driving five cross-cuts, to cut four distinct lodes. The 10 west, on the north lode, is considerably improved. Independent of the sales of copper ore, about 4000. worth of tin is expected to be sold early in April. A resolution was passed indemnifying the assignees of the lease, and the committee were re-elected.

At the Callington Mines meeting, on Thursday (Mr. W. S. Cumberlege in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last audit, 101. 15s. 1d.; arrear of call, 31. 15s. 1d.; call Nov. 5. 3797. 19s. 6d.; copper ore sold, 1597. 10s. 2d.; back carriage, 291. 3s. 5d.; Wheat, 161. 10s. 6d.—Mine cost, Oct. to Dec. inclusive, 1106. 9s. 4d.; dues, 241. 18s. 11d.; merchants' bills, 390. 1x. 5d.; loan, 1407. 1s. 10d.; sundries, 1061. 10s. 6d. A call of 10s. per share was made, payable in two instalments. Capt. S. James reported on the favourable progress of the undertaking, and a resolution was passed, altering the name of the company from Callington to Kelly Bray. In another column will be found a detailed report of the proceedings.

At Great Work Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance from last audit, 2451. 17s. 2d.; tin sold, 3850. 12s. 1d.; property tax returned, 74. 10s. 2d.; 4109. 8s. 5d.—Mine costs and merchants' bills, &c., for Oct., Nov., and Dec., 2331. 10s.; leaving balance to next account, 1637. 18s. 5d.

At Wheal Enys meeting, on Feb. 11, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 1039. 3s. 2d.; labour cost 11 months, to end of November, 4776. 1s.; merchants' bills, same period, 1817. 11s. 11d.—Wheat, 7353. 1s. 1d.—By calls, 1943. 3s. 10d.; tin sold, 3492. 4s. 7d.; rent, 11. 10s.; sundry materials sold, 21. 7s. 9d.; property tax, 75. 1d.; Rev. W. Boraston to same period, 17. 3s. 1d.; leaving a balance against the mine of 3053. 5s. 3d. A call of 21. 17s. 9d. per share was made. Captain Joseph Tregoning reported that since the previous meeting they had driven levels and sunk shafts and winzes 129 fms. 5 ft. 4 in., and stopped 394 fms. 2 ft. 4 in., forming a total of 524 fms. 1 ft. 8 in., leaving a balance in favour of underground operations, 999. 1s. 1d. The shafts, levels, and surface requirements in every particular are now in excellent condition, and fully sufficient to carry out the workings of the mine. Mr. Williams, the secretary, reported that the tin sold to Chydron was 4 tons 4 cwt., 0 qrs. 3 lbs., producing 2691. 2s. 6d. Also that the surface work being almost complete, a stop will speedily be put to the unproductive operations of the mine.

At Great Sortridge Consols meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. R. P. Hardinge in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 2682. 11s. 6d.; calls received, 771. 10s. 5d.; interest, 1s. 8s. 10d.—Mine costs, 2651. 9s. 5d.; merchants' bills, 771. 17s. 5d.; landing, 182. 11s.; office, and other expenses, 362. 9s. 1d.; engine, 310. 1s. 4d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 393. 1s. 10d. The statement of assets and liabilities showed balance in favour of mine, 819. 7s. 1d. Reports on the favourable progress of operations were read, from Captains Richards, Bray, and Methereil, and a resolution was passed, forfeiting all shares on which calls were in arrear. A detailed report of the proceedings will be found in another column.

At Wheal Bal meeting, on Feb. 19, the accounts for three months, ending Dec., showed a balance in favour of the adventurers of 141. 16s. 4d. The tin sold amounted to 1542. 7s.

At North Pool Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for Nov., and Dec. showed—Balance from last audit, 455. 12s.; mine costs and merchants' bills, 2063. 4s. 6d. 2523. 10s. 8d.—Ores sold (less dues), 2030. 2s. 10d.; income tax (return for 1855), 235. 13s. 1d.; leaving balance against adventurers, 258. 0s. 9d.

At Mixon Great Consols meeting, on Feb. 22 (Mr. Charles Hinks in the chair), the accounts for six months ending Feb. 11 showed—Balance from last audit, 1632. 4s. 5d.; mine cost, 94. 7s. 10d.; timber sold, 1453. 12s. 8d.; merchants' bills, 117. 4s.; balance of loan, committees and purser's salaries, bankers' interest and commission, &c., 341. 12s. 4d. —Calls received, 1453. 16s. 10d.; ores sold, 171. 8s. 11d.; horse and harness, 167.; interest, discount, and sundries, 31. 18s. 1d.; leaving balance against mine, 1912. 9s. 8d. A call of 5s. per share was made. Capt. Abraham Thompson reported that he had the utmost confidence in the mine, as it appeared plain to him that every fathom on them sunk their prospects improved, and he felt justified in stating his belief that the best part of the Mixon Mine would be found below the 73 fm. level, and that they would shortly prove it to be so. The Chairman had, on the day preceding the meeting, visited the mine, and been underground. He found the limestone in the underlay shaft had changed for the better, and was then grey limestone, very congenial for producing ore. There was also a change in the lode, which previously had been going from the shaft, but was now apparently going rapidly towards it; it was then worth 40f. or 50f. per fm. The two retiring directors and the auditors were re-elected, and a vote of thanks to the directors and Chairman terminated the proceedings.

At Wheal Zion meeting, on Thursday (Mr. T. E. Stubbs in the chair), the report of Capt. Phillips was adopted. The Chairman stated that there was in the bankers' hands 389. 18s. 3d.; the purser had 13. 13s. After all liabilities had been paid, there would be a balance in hand to the credit of the company of 281. 6s. 5d. The estimated cost for the next three months was 1200. A call of 3s. per share was made. A detailed report will be found in another column.

At East Gunnis Lake and South Bedford Consols Mines meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 393. 12s. 4d.; balance of calls due, Sept. 175. 10s.; copper ore sold, 732. 11s. 11d.; carriage of ores to market, 24. 17s. 4d.; tin sold, 161. 10s. 6d.—Mine costs, Oct., Nov., Dec., 1102. 10s. 5d.; discount on ore bills, 47. 6s. 7d.; bankers' commission, one year, 10s.; office expenses, and sundries, three months, 161. 9s. 6d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 213. 10s. 1d. The statement of receipts and expenses for the next quarter showed, balance against mine, 507. 11s. 9d. A call of 5s. per share was made. Mr. James Wolferstone reported that the principal points in the mine are looking well, the progress being steady, and the increasing returns gradually improving the position of the mines. They were to sample yesterday (Friday) 130 tons, the greater part of improved quality, as will also be the future returns, whilst the costs will not exceed the average.

At Wheal Evelyn meeting, on Feb. 18, it was resolved that the mine, which is about to be worked, should be divided into 512 shares, and that no smaller shares should be recognised or transferred by the purser, unless otherwise determined hereafter by a majority of shareholders. A call of 2s. per share was made, payable forthwith. The agents were ordered to purchase, at once, an engine sufficiently large to prove the ground.

At Wheal Tryphena meeting, on Feb. 20, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 1614. 13s. 9d.; mine costs from Oct., 1854, to Jan., 1856, both inclusive, 898. 10s. 10d.; merchants' bills, bank commission, &c., 416. 0s. 1d.; expenses or first sale of materials, 23. 4s. 8d.; contribution to repair the deep adit, 38. 19s. 6d. 2566. 9s. 8d.—Tin sold, Dec. 1854, to Feb., 1856, 836. 4s. 4d.; sale of materials, 717. 19s. 9d.; timber sold, 17. 14s. 8d.; second sale of materials, 164. 8s. 7d.; whim-engine, 270. 1s.; leaving balance against mine, 576. 13s. It was resolved that the engine, materials, and tinstuff, should be forthwith converted into cash, and that the accounts will be finally closed, as it was found there was no prospect of a dividend accruing to the adventurers.

At West Par Consols meeting, on Monday (Mr. W. S. Daukes in the chair), the accounts showed—Cash on 25,000 shares, 24. 58s. 1s. 6d.; proceeds of engine sold, 1300. 1s.; materials, 31. 8s.; interest, 211. 13s. 2d. 25. 9361. 2s. 8d.—Costs to Jan., 1856, 19,715. 2s. 8d.; paid Welborne interest in mine and company, 500. 0s.; an account of engine, 2108. 3s. 10d.; lease of land for surface works, 360s.; rent of mine, 90.; prime, stationery, and travelling expenses, 320. 7s. 9d.; office expenses 3s. 2d.; law expenses, 129. 11s. 7d.; bonus of 2125 shares on issue of 6377 received, shares 2103. 1s.; leaving balance cash in hand, 73. 18s. 4d.; ditto receivable, 41. 13s. 2d.; bill receivable, 301. 1s. 6d. 1851. 13s. The statement of assets and liabilities showed balance against mine, 562. 10s. 10d.; and the estimated deficit for three months ending April, inclusive of mine costs and expenses, 1132. 10s. 10d. A call of 1s. per share was made, and Messrs. Daukes, Harrison, Hughes, Johnston, and Martin, holding jointly nearly 10,000 shares, were elected committee of management. A conversation of a desultory character, took place respecting the advisability of calling a meeting on an early day, to deal with the unregistered scrip, but no formal resolution was made on the subject.

At The Tides Side Mine meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 435. 3s. 6d.; mine cost, Oct. to Jan., 23. 2s. 1d.; carriage of ores to market, 7. 10s. 1d.; tin sold, 120. 10s. 6d.; sundries, 9. 9s. 6d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 272. A call of 1s. 3d. per share was made. Capt. Wm. Jeffery reported that, in cutting down the shaft, they have found a branch of ore worth 1 ton per fm. He concluded by referring the adventurers to the report read at the last meeting.

At Wheal Agar meeting, on Feb. 21, the accounts for the four months ending Dec. showed—By calls, 3000. 1s.; copper ore, 429. 10. 6s.; tin ore, 15. 10s. 6d.; oil for boiler, 230. 1s. 6d. 3593. 0s. 6d.—Dr. Balance last audit, 1551. 16s. 11d.; mine cost, 113. 11s. 3d.; merchants' bills, 571. 11s. 5d.; advance on tribute, 110. 1s.; sundries, 10. 9s. 6d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 317. 5s. 5d. A call of 5s. per share was made, payable to Messrs. T. W. Thomas, Sons, and Co., Threadneedle-street. Capt. W. Roberts and D. Lansbury reported that the next sampling would be 20 tons; the engine and boiler-houses were in a forward state; fixing the machinery had commenced; and they calculated that the cost for the next four months would not be less than 5000. monthly.

At the Penncance Consols Mine meeting, on Friday (Mr. Geddes in the chair), convened for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of working the mine on the Cost-book System, a long and angry discussion took place on the legality of the proposed alteration. The Chairman suggested that those who were not prepared to produce their scrip ought to retire, as they could not, with propriety, take part in the proceedings. He then explained that Capt. Burgeon had received a note from Messrs. Bell and Tilley, solicitors to the trustees of the sett, in which they stated that their clients will not permit the land to be worked except on the Cost-book Principle, and that any attempt to do so otherwise would cause a forfeiture of the lease. A letter was also read from Messrs. Hodge and Hodge, in which they gave it as their opinion that it would be perfectly legal to change the constitution of the company, under certain conditions. Mr. Jones contended that the scrip Cost-book System was not recognised in Cornwall, and that none other than the strict Cost-book mine were known to pay dividends in that county. Mr. Fuller said he was led to believe, when he became secretary of the company, the whole of the capital, 3000., was subscribed, but he found such was not the case. The only legal way of getting over their difficulties was to call an extraordinary meeting of the great body of scrip shareholders, who could, by common consent, annul the rules, and commence the company *de novo*. Mr. Jones proposed, and Captain Burgeon seconded, a resolution to the effect that the present company be dissolved. An amendment was moved by Mr. Fuller, and seconded by Mr. Steward, which proposed that the company should continue as it is formed. On a show of hands, the original motion was carried. It was then proposed and carried, that the mine should in future be wrought on the strict Cost-book System. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made to work it, and pay the balance of the premium for lease, 450., on account of which 50% had been deposited when the license was granted.

At Tavy Consols Mine meeting, on Feb. 12 (Mr. E. S. Codd in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 217. 17s.; labour cost, Nov., 159. 18s. 1d.; Dec., 203. 13s. 1d.; merchants' bills, 151. 8s. 3d.; stamps, stationery, and London expenses, 24. 1s.; dues, 13. 17s. 3d.; sundries, 51. 13s. 5d. 7576. 8s. 11d.—By copper ore sold, 1452. 13s.; calls, 234. 5s.; leaving a balance against the adventurers, 408. 10s. 1d. A call of 2s. per share was made; and it was resolved that two guineas per month be allowed the committee for attendance to the business of the mine. Mr. F. Fisher (Feb. 28) reports that "In the 60 fm. level there is no alteration since last report. The 36 east is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom; in the winze in the bottom of the 56 the lode is worth 5 tons of ore per fm. The 35 west has improved, and the end is worth saving. We are driving a cross-cut south in the 46 west, to cut

the lodes seen in the 35, and have water coming from the end. We shall sample above 60 tons of ore to-morrow."

At Leeds Town Consols meeting, on Wednesday, it was determined to discontinue working the sett. The lease, machinery, pitwork, &c., are to be sold.

At the Blaenavon Iron and Coal Company meeting, recently held, it was stated that a new lease had been entered into on very advantageous terms. This announcement gave great satisfaction to the meeting, who passed a vote of thanks to the directors, for the part they had taken relative thereto. The Chairman addressed the meeting at great length, to excusate himself from the insinuations cast against him; and at the conclusion of the meeting a vote of confidence in the direction was carried by a majority of about two to one.

Bwlch Consols, Driggit, Rhosyddol and Bacheddion, Dyfgwm, Dyffile, Caylan, Rhiwiarth, Foxdale, have sold lead ore.

Great Hewas United, Pedn-an-drea United, East Birch Tor, Wh. Enys, Porskell United, East Wh. Vor, Trevelyan, St. Austell Consols, have sold black tin.

Holmbush Mine sold, on Feb. 22, copper ore, amounting to 1464. 2s.

From Wood Mine, 5 tons of silver-lead ore have been sold. Produce, according to Mr. R. W. Jenkins' assay, 15 in 20 for lead, and 28 ozs. silver per ton.

St. Austell Consols sold, during the week, 2 tons 15 cwt. 0 qrs. 21 lbs. of nickel and cobalt ores.

The Virtuous Lady Mine will sample about 30 tons of ore, gathered from the leavings. The workings will be shortly actively resumed. The sale of materials on Tuesday was well attended, and good prices realised.

At Wheal Guskus, an improvement has taken place in the bottom level, and in the winze sinking under the 60 fm. level.

At the Rosewarne United, a rich discovery has taken place. It is now proved that the 22 has been driven by the side of the course of ore in the winze sunk from the 12, and 5 fms. west of this winze they are cross-cutting in a splendid course of ore. They have seen at least 15 ft. of the lode, and 7 to 8 feet is of excellent quality ore. It is considered that there is not such another lode in Cornwall, except perhaps at the United Mines. There were sampled, on Tuesday, 227 tons of ore for January month.

At Wheal Arthur, a further improvement has taken place in the 10 west, on the north lode, which is now worth 17s. per fathom; and the winze sinking below the level above the 15, west of the 10, is also looking well.

At East Falmouth Mine, an important discovery has recently been made, and they expect to sample, by the end of next month, from 40 to 50 tons of lead, of a superior quality. The mine is situated in the parish of Kenwyn, near Truro, and adjoins Wheal Jane and the new sett, Wheal Evelyn. It is divided into 2048 shares, with 2s. paid.

At West Seton, there is an improvement. One level is now producing about 10 tons of ore per fm., at 170f. per fm. The last report (Feb. 12) stated this level as producing 17 tons. They also believe that they have come upon the lode in the 112 cross-cut north, having met with fine stones of ore.

From Great Wheal Alfred, Captas. J. Stevens, W. Beaglehole, and W. Arthur, report, that at the 180 fm. level, west of Painter's shaft, the lode was 5 feet wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fathom, ground easier; in the eastern end the lode is 3 feet wide, composed of quartz, mudi, and 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom. In the 170 west, the lode is 18 in. wide; in the 160, the lode is 4 feet wide, with occasional stones of ore; in the new winze the lode was 4 feet wide, worth 15s. per fm.; in the 137, west of Copper House shaft, the lode was worth 27s. per fathom; in the 142, east of Field's, the lode is 4 feet wide, containing black ore, but not sufficient to value it; the 130, east of Falmouth shaft, on Hodges' lode, is 12 in. wide, with a small quantity of ore. No change in other parts of the mine.

Devon Wheal Buller has greatly improved: the 32 is producing 2 tons of good ore per fm., with a prospect of further improvement. The 20 east is saving work, and the mine generally is looking very well. They sample 40 tons of ore to-day.

From Ivybridge Mine, Capt. Henry James reports that the old engine-shaft was cleared and secured 6 fms. under the 63 fm. level. It was firm, and well timbered, but very small for an engine-shaft. We regret that this report, like too many others which we receive, is principally speculative. With a view to say something more, the writer gives his opinion why the old men prosecuted their workings in certain ways; hopes by such a day to be at a certain point; and is sorry to say the water prevented them getting on with another part as well as they could wish. The only facts recorded appear to us to be that the lode to the south of the winze, under the 53, looked well, and by next survey day they hoped to set the backs on tribute. They have taken the men from the 53 south, to drive a cross-cut to the eastern part of the lode, which has not been seen under the 48, where it was productive. The tribute pitches were looking well, and the engine was keeping the water at six strokes per minute; the previous week required eight. They had on the floors 11 tons of crop lead ore, and 7 tons of seconds.

North Robert continues to look exceedingly well, the sampling for Jan. for 95 tons, a good increase upon the previous sampling, which was only 135 tons for two months. The general meeting takes place on Monday.

We learn that an improvement has just taken place at East Caradon Mine. Some holes, in driving east by the side of Symons's lode, are producing stones of copper ore. The lode will be immediately cut through at this point, as well as west from the cross-cut in the 20 fm. level. The engine-shaft (Symons's) is being sunk to the 30.

The shares in West Rosewarne have been in demand, owing to the valuable discoverer in the western part of Rosewarne, which is of the more importance as the ore dips west.

From Dyfgwm Mines, Capt. E. Davies reports that unusual heavy rains and floods had damaged the leats, but everything was soon repaired, and with plenty of water, everything was going on briskly. The 60 fm. level east produced ½ ton of ore per fm., and the stopes in back of ditto, 1½ ton per fm.; the 60 west produced 3 tons; the 50 east, ¼ ton; the 50 west, ¼ ton; and the stopes in ditto, 1½ ton per fm. In the 30 the lode was worth ¾ ton per fm. During some days there had been good work for the dressing-flours; there had been shipped, per *Hoppe*, about 12 tons, and there was a portion ready to ship per *Britannia*, 16 tons—making, in all, 28 tons, to which quantity every day would make an addition. In the 60 west, six men had been set to drive, and ten to stop ore ground; in the 60 east, eight men were set to stop ore ground, and six miners and labourers to sink the shaft to a 70 fm. level; and in the 50, four men to drive and 12 men to stop.

From Rhosyddol and Bacheddion Mines, Capt. E. Davies reports that the 60 fm. level had opened on one of the good bunches of ore, and improved every fathom of driving westward, all the lode being saving work. In this part of the mine there are a great many lodes clustered together, and they intended to sink on the richest from the 50 to the 60 fm. level. The winze in the 40 had gone down through a very fine lode, producing 3 tons of ore per fm., and the stopes produced 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 50 the lode improved considerably driving west, producing 5 to 6 tons per fm., worth about 90f. for lead. The 40 produced 5 cwt., per fm.; in back of ditto the stopes produced 1½ ton of ore per fm.; the stope, west of the eastern winze, ½ ton; in the 30, 12 cwt.; and the lode in the 20 produced good ore. There had been shipped, per *Hoppe*, 31 tons of ore, and there were dressed, to ship per *Britannia*, 23 tons—all in 57 tons. The 60 west was set to five men to drive; the 60 east, to two men to drive; the 50 east, eight men

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt; it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

LEAD MINING IN CARDIGANSHIRE.—Sir: I should feel greatly obliged if some one of your numerous correspondents would take the trouble to inform me the average yield per fathom of the Cardiganshire lead mines, both in their best bygone days and now.—AUTOMATON: *Clapham, Feb. 26.*

GOLD IN THE ISLE OF MAN.—In reference to Mr. M. Delany's letter, in last week's Journal, announcing the existence of gold in the Isle of Man, Mr. W. Beckwith, manager of the Foxdale Mines, writes:—It is not my intention to enter upon the subject of gold or no gold in the Isle of Man, which has to be proved; but to request you will announce to the public that Michael Delany is neither interested in the Foxdale Mines as an adventurer, nor is he employed by the Isle of Man Mining Company; neither does he reside in the parish where these operations are going forward.—

G. E. (Camden-row).—Mr. Perkins, of the Patent Super-Phosphate Compost Company, Isle of Dogs, has compiled a list of tables, describing the various chemicals and quantities required as a manure for every description of agricultural produce, and for which the Royal Agricultural Society of England awarded him the gold medal. Our correspondent had better apply to Mr. Perkins.

CONNEMARA MINING COMPANY.—*J. M.* (Hermitage, Westbury).—The offices were formerly at 3, Cannon-street, City, but have been long since deserted, and we are unable to inform our correspondent whether the mine is working at present.

WHEAL LUDCOTT.—Sir: The remarks of your correspondent, in last week's Journal, in reference to Gornamena, may also be applied to this mine. At the meeting held the same day as Gornamena, at the same place, there was a balance of £160,12s. 10d. against the adventurers; to liquidate this, and to provide for the further three months' cost, a small call of £2, 6d. per share was made, the same time a £7. 6d. call being required to place their finances in a proper position. There was the proposition of a loan put to the meeting, and carried (about 10 shareholders being present); the sum of £3000. was borrowed at 5 per cent. for three months, instead of making the requisite call to carry on operations with vigour. It would be far more gratifying to me, as a legitimate holder, to pay the calls as they may be required, otherwise our finances will be in a worse position at the next meeting than they were at the last. The £9. 6d. must be provided for, and the present three months' cost, which I presume is considerably increased; the promised 30 tons of ore, to be sampled on the 30th January, has not yet come to market to meet a portion of the cost. When may we expect the second 30 tons also promised, the first not yet visible?—A LEGITIMATE HOLDER: *Feb. 23.*

MIZEN HEAD MINE.—Sir: Can any of your readers inform me if there has been any notice from the Court of Chancery to shareholders in the Mizzen Head Mine, County Cork, to prove their claims, since the conditional order was made absolute?—A SUBSCRIBER: *Feb. 21.*

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—Sir: It appears odd that your correspondent should reiterate the erroneous statements concerning the cross-courses and copper ore. I am assured by an agent who knows the locality better than any one who has reported on it, that there is no cross-course to keep the water from flowing into Wheal Busy from Wheal Chance; and that it did so flow, the experience of the late adventurers demonstrates, for they were driven off the mine on the stopping of Treaserry and Wheal Chance. That fact is well known in the neighbourhood, although some persons assert that the adit water was turned into Wheal Busy.—CLERK: *Camborne.*

BEST METHOD OF GOLD REDUCTION.—We have received another communication from Mr. J. H. Clement on this subject; but we think this discussion, as between Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Clement, had better now cease; our space, and the time and attention of two such authorities, can be rendered too valuable in communicating practical information to be trifled away in "explanations" of little differences. However, we may add, that Mr. Clement says the improvements in mining operations of the present age are numerous, as well as in metallurgy, and are very remunerative to parties working them, both in London and Liverpool; but that he is not at liberty to describe them as they are not yet protected by patent. In alluding to the many attempts which have been made to improve the amalgamation system in Mexico, the writer says that much money has been expended on patents which could not be practically brought into use in Mexico. He has in consequence offered his services to the public as a really practical person, to prevent in future such a waste of money, through real practical advice on metallurgy, and mining in all its phases and branches.

A. E. R. (Brighton).—The Dalecarlia Silver-lead Mining Company is in course of winding-up; whether they will return any of the deposit to the shareholders is not at present known. The chairman of the company, shortly after the last meeting, failed; the secretary, we understand, is about to proceed to Sweden, we presume to realise the assets; the offices have been for some time given up. It is anticipated that next July a meeting will be held, when information will be given of the state of the property in Sweden.

ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN MINING COMPANY.—Sir: The last account from the manager, dated Grass Valley, Dec. 31, stated that in a very few days the mill would be in operation. In former despatches we were assured that everything would be ready by Jan. 1. The few days' delay would make little difference, only we know how we have been deceived before. I presume the next accounts will be dated about Jan. 15, and will probably inform us that the engine was started the day before, that the engineer said he never saw machinery work so beautifully, and that they were going to commence the long-looked-for crushing on the following day. The next accounts will probably be dated about Jan. 31, and will tell us, not of the shipment of any gold, but will convey the pleasing information that Sir Henry Huntley was sorry to inform the directors that an unexpected accident had occurred to the machinery by the breaking of one of the connecting rods, but that the directors might rest assured that no time should be lost in effecting the necessary repairs. By the time these repairs are finished, the dry season will have set in, and, of course, more money will be wanted, to prepare for the great things which are to be done in 1857.—AN OLD SHAREHOLDER: *Feb. 27.*

CARSONS CREEK MINING COMPANY.—This association was held in partnership with an American proprietary; the original shares were issued at £1. each. A deputation was sent from England to report on the mine, which stated that it fully bore out the statements of the American promoters. At the first meeting, the Hon. R. J. Walker, the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, asserted he was empowered on the part of the Americans to purchase the scrip from any shareholder at par; subsequently one-half of the deposit was returned. The late Mr. John Sadler was one of the directors of this company.

T. C. S. (Gloucester-place).—We believe the smelting-works at Copiago will be carried out by Chilean smelters, under native superintendence. A German bricklayer, with materials from Swansea, sailed last week by the A. F. Moore.

MINING IN THE TAVISTOCK DISTRICT.—Sir: Arrangements have been adjusted between Sir Anthony Buller and Messrs. Gard, Sims, and Co., for working the Lady Bertha and Buller United Mines, and the writings are now preparing by Sir Anthony's solicitor, Mr. S. E. S. Carpenter, of Tavistock. This has been anxiously looked for by many influential persons, who are ready to advance capital for carrying on the works with spirit. The sett is extensive—and is spoken highly of by all mine agents and miners who know the ground—situate to the east of Lady Bertha, the lodes of which pass the whole length of Lady Bertha and Buller United; it also stretches out north to take in the Virtuous Lady lodes, which have turned out many thousands tons of ore of rich quality, and now being put to work again, with every chance of great success. A walk over the surface of this sett is sufficient to convince any one that vast riches exist beneath. The fine rocks of gossan and stones of ores to be met with here, in the fields and hedges, are not often found so plentiful; in this rich mining district. It is not yet finally arranged into what number of shares the mine will be divided; but parties are anxiously waiting to take shares when this is settled.—LEGITIMATE MINER: *Tavistock, Feb. 27.*

ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Letters are expected at the offices from Mr. Falder, the managing director, by next mail. It may be remembered that this gentleman sailed from here in the middle of October, in order to undertake the superintendence of affairs in the colony. Capt. Bell had obtained a location at Bendigo; but when the machinery was put up an accident occurred, which retarded operations.

PORT BOWEN MINING COMPANY.—We have received a communication from Mr. George Tate, in which he complains that since his return to England Dr. Collyer has been making a very free use of his name; which, however, as he considered his duty to dismiss him from Port Bowen, he can scarcely be surprised at. The object of his present remarks, Mr. Tate says, is to perform a duty to others, and to expose the motives of his abuse of two upright men, who are not in this country to defend themselves—Capt. Tregoning, the manager of the mine, and Mr. Cowan, the company's agent at Colon. It appears Capt. Tregoning reported Dr. Collyer's conduct at the mine to the directors in a private letter—and hence the grounds for the abuse. Previous to this act of duty on the part of Capt. Tregoning, Dr. Collyer could not praise him enough, and in a letter in August last, stated that the captain had been 18 years in Brazil, was a first-rate miner, would be found a most valuable acquisition, and possessed real and valuable gold mining experience. Mr. Cowan is not only the agent of Port Bowen Mine, but of the Royal West India Mail Packet Company, and acting Vice-Consul of Great Britain—a man of spotless honour and truth; without exception, the first man in Colon; of unbounded hospitality, and at whose house Dr. Collyer was a guest. Mr. Cowan states, that because he refused to open a letter addressed to Mr. Tate, on the ground that it contained an enclosure for Dr. Collyer, he became excessively abusive, and was ordered out of the office; and this has been the origin of all his subsequent abuse. Mr. Tate states that the object of clearing up the case being obtained, he forbears any further allusion to Dr. Collyer, or his recently-acquired property at Belen.

THE FOREIGN GOLD MINING COMPANIES.—We have received a communication from Mr. A. Garnham, of Goochland, Virginia, entering into details respecting the Waller and the Liberty Mining Companies. As the annual general meeting of the Waller Company takes place during next week, the statements affecting that adventure are especially deserving the attention of shareholders attending, while we think we should not be doing exactly justice to parties here, were we premature to publish the *ex parte* statement made by our correspondent, who, however, it is seen, does not write anonymously. The writer first states that at the meeting in July last the directors declared a dividend of 2625/-, while at the time they were in debt in Virginia fully to that amount, as can be proved by attachments taken against the mine during that very month. They thus not only represented the mine 5000/- financially better than it was, but, improvidently, caused it to appear on the Dividend List. Instead, also, of the produce of the mine being 2600/- per week, the stamp, started in July, 1854, to July, 1855, did not yield more than 15/- per week, and from the latter date to the close of the year they did not exceed 20/- weekly. If they wish to controvert these statements, he calls upon them to produce the Mint returns. We will not follow the writer through all his observations on the value of the lodes and the prospects of the mine; there may be misinformation or error in management, but the writer concludes by enquiring how it is that the Waller Mine should be divided into 70,000 shares of 1/- each, when only 6000/- was paid for it? It is true that Dr. Channing, from whom it was bought, was to receive 20,000 shares, but these the trustees of the company got him to waive all right to, on receiving the second 3000/- What became of these surrendered shares? The stock was not reduced by that number. Were they fairly divided among the shareholders? With respect to the Liberty Mine, Mr. Garnham states that they might have paid a dividend, like the Waller, but they preferred a straightforward course, and laid their affairs fairly before the public. He further states that a writer in the Journal of Nov. 24 is in error in supposing the two mines to have the same lode; no ore could be more dissimilar. He considers they would have had a good mine had they not sunk their capital in expensive machinery, and high-paid mechanics, before all developed, a common error in this State.

LOW'S PATENT FOR THE REDUCTION OF GOLD-BEARING QUARTZ.—SIR: In your last week's Journal, I observe a statement to the effect that my experiments at Rotherhithe had been a failure, and the produce nil. I beg to inform you that such is not the case; from causes over which I had no control, but which had nothing to do with the principle of the process, it was not possible that full success could attend the experiments; but these causes are now removed, and the operations will be forthwith vigorously resumed. I shall attend personally at the Gold Reduction Works, Upper Ordnance Wharf, Rotherhithe, most days during the next two months, between the hours of twelve and two o'clock, when I shall be happy to see any persons who are interested in the question of gold reduction, and fully explain my process to them, so that they may judge for themselves as to its practicability.—CHAS. LOW: *Laboratory, 13, St. James's-road, Holloway, Feb. 23.*

CAEGWIL MINE.—Sir: I beg to inform you that this mine has changed hands on terms highly advantageous to the shareholders, the experiments, on a large scale, having incontestably proved to the purchasers the productive and commercially valuable character of its ore, and the possibility of the extraction of the gold at a remunerative profit. The Caegwili proprietors still retain an interest in any profits, free of risk.—J. B. BALCOMBE, Soc.: 17, Postgate, Feb. 29.

NEW DRAWING MACHINE.—Some 30 years ago, the late Capt. Brenton stated to me his difficulties in getting the stuff up a shaft near Crebrier village, where the pumping of the water was by a flat-rod from a water-wheel some distance from this shaft. I recommended such arrangements of machinery as is now stated as having been done at Devon Great Consols, by Mr. John Vigne; and as Capt. Brenton had then the management of Wheal Friendship, it may be that the idea was taken from my pencil-sketch to Capt. Brenton, but I was not aware until now that it had been tried.—A. B.: *Feb. 27.*

The remarks on Balloon Consols can only appear with the writer's name attached.

B. M. (Warwick-street).—The mine being forfeited, the parties obtaining the lease can, if they please, form a new company; the old proprietors are answerable for the liabilities. It would be useless to sue the debtors, as, according to all accounts, they are not worth powder and shot. If the property is to be worked efficiently, an entirely new system must be adopted.

WHEEL TRELAWNY.—Sir: I observe a paragraph in your Journal of last week relative to this mine, and, as one of the dissatisfied shareholders, I beg to correct an observation, which may otherwise be considered as a reflection on the ability of the superintending agent, who has brought the mine into its present favourable position. I refer to the words—"The operations are not in accordance with the London Proprietary." I fully concur in the necessity of having an office and a committee of management in London, so that all merchants' bills, &c., may be examined before payment, and where the reports may be regularly received, and afterwards sent to you every week for publication (so that all distant adventurers may be made acquainted with the progress of the mine), instead of being addressed, as at present, to an individual shareholder, in the event of whose absence the report cannot be opened.—A. SHAREHOLDER: *Feb. 29.*

THE CHANCELLORSVILLE FREEHOLD GOLD MINING COMPANY.—"An Unfortunate Scrip-holder!"—We have made some enquiries respecting the proceedings of this company, and are assured that they are progressing satisfactorily, although their proceedings may not satisfy those who purchase "for the account." The directors intend, upon the earliest opportunity, publishing full particulars of their past proceedings and future prospects, and a full statement of affairs will be issued to bona fide shareholders. We are informed that the directors are using every exertion to bring the affairs of the company to a satisfactory result, and that their economical management will give every satisfaction. The experiments hitherto made, we understand, will prove the produce to be of a mere-tin value, and that the apparent delay will eventually prove advantageous to those who have risked their money for investment.

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THE CHANCELLORSVILLE FREEHOLD GOLD MINING COMPANY

prietary, Mr. JOHN CUNNINGHAM and Mr. KENNETH MACKENZIE, the latter only survives; he has, no doubt, been in communication with Senator de GRIMALDI. We cannot but at present suppose otherwise than that he has done all in his power for the benefit of his constituents; it must not be expected, however, that, unless supported by them, he can act with that vigour and determination which the urgent exigencies of the case demand. We have understood he has laboured hard in their cause, and had the shareholders as firmly assisted him, they would not be in the present lamentable position; it is not, however, now too late to act, provided it be done speedily. As we before observed, Mr. KENNETH MACKENZIE must be in a position to know all the facts connected with the company, since the offices have been removed from London. Let the shareholders call a public meeting, to hear what explanations he may be able to afford; and if the question is discussed dispassionately in all its bearings, we have no fear but that some solution will be arrived at, so as to prevent the property being sacrificed to those who have endeavoured to possess themselves of it, by means quite foreign to British enterprise and character.

On recurring to the subject of the late appointment of inspectors of coal mines, and to the letter of Mr. NICHOLAS WOOD, which appeared in last week's Journal, we freely exonerate that gentleman from a charge of "jobbing," which we never alleged, and against which his position and character alike protect him. Our columns have borne ample evidence of our high appreciation of his talent and professional ability, and of the earnest zeal he has shown in the advancement and improvement of the profession of which he is the acknowledged head. Impressed with such feelings, it was with deep regret that we heard, week after week, reports which certainly were too widely spread, and of too serious a character, to be unheeded. Trusting that a satisfactory explanation would be given, so that the discontent consequent upon them might be allayed, we embodied these reports in our columns, carefully refraining from any expression of opinion, but merely soliciting that explanation which the exigency of the case required. To this statement we have had Mr. SMYTH'S reply, which was far from satisfactory, and now, after the lapse of a month, Mr. WOOD gives us his explanation of the equivocal circumstances to which we have alluded. With every disposition to take a favourable view of anything emanating from Mr. N. WOOD, we reluctantly confess that we had hoped to have received a better explanation than appears in the letter before us; for although we believe Mr. WOOD to be incapable of "jobbing," we fear there are reasons for thinking that he has not displayed that sound judgment and discretion in making or recommending these appointments as have usually distinguished his public conduct.

Before entering into the circumstances which induce us to arrive at this conclusion, we will offer a few remarks on the manner Mr. WOOD has treated the recommendation of a Committee of the House of Commons, and a matured and often-discussed resolution of the Craven Hotel meeting, of which he was chairman, and which required at least seven years' experience in colliery management as an indispensable requisite for the office of inspector. We need scarcely remind our readers, for it was too often repeated in our columns and elsewhere to be easily forgotten, that the brief experience of some of the original inspectors was a favourite theme with the coal owners and viewers, and strenuous efforts were made to convince the public of their unfitness for office. Both before and at the Craven Hotel meeting, as well as subsequently, this subject has been treated as a crying evil by the owners and viewers, and much eloquence and many sneers have been expended on it. It is, therefore, somewhat surprising, that on the first opportunity which occurs for testing the value of the recommendation of the meeting, the chairman should not only utterly disregard it, but attempt to justify his conduct in doing so; and it is extremely unfortunate that it should have been ignored in the instance to which we shall presently allude.

Mr. WOOD grounds his justification on the plea, that there is no such provision in the Act of Parliament, and that it was never recommended by the workmen. This is perfectly true; but it is equally true that there is nothing either in the words or spirit of the Act prohibiting the adoption of the recommendation; and as to the workmen, it never was a suggestion of theirs, nor did they ever express their approval of it. We cannot, therefore, see anything in Mr. WOOD'S explanation which is at all satisfactory on this point; and as there were numerous candidates, many of whom were doubtless as, if not more, eligible than Mr. T. EVANS, there appears to have been no overpowering necessity for his election.

We now beg to refer our readers to the Reports of the Inspectors, published in 1855, and at page 115, they will find these words—"It may create some surprise to learn that the fatal accidents amongst the 850 colliers employed at Dowlais amount to more than double the average of Great Britain." Mr. MACKWORTH continues—"Shortly after my appointment, I called the attention of the manager, among other matters, chiefly to the deficiency of the air, to the fact that fire-damp was allowed to collect in several places, that certain archings were dangerous, that the props ought to be set by special deputies, that the men were in the habit of riding up and down inclines, and that the stoppings were defective. I repeated these cautions, with others, to Mr. WALES, the underground agent, on the 25th March, 1852, and stated that more serious accidents from certain causes had occurred in the Dowlais Colliery than any other in my district." Two coroner's juries urged upon the managers of these collieries to follow the advice and instructions of the Government Inspector, but to no purpose. The work of death went on, the Inspector continued to remonstrate, but to remonstrate in vain. "These facts," says Mr. MACKWORTH, "require no comment; and it is unnecessary for me to occupy time in detailing the numerous cautions and suggestions I have made to him (Mr. JOHN EVANS, the chief manager of the Dowlais Works), both before and subsequent to the above time. It is almost needless for me to state that he has not up to the present moment carried out any of the suggestions for the safety of his workmen made by the appointed Government officer."

With this terrible picture of the Dowlais Collieries before us, let us refer to Mr. WOOD'S explanation, and see if there are not some,—nay even strong grounds for the reports to which we have so often alluded. It is a well-known fact that the unswerving honesty, incorruptible integrity, and undoubted talent which Mr. MACKWORTH displayed in the performance of his onerous duties, were extremely distasteful to the coal owners of this district, and that before the passing of the recent Act a meeting was held to concert measures for his removal. A memorial to the Secretary of State failed to accomplish this object, and it was reserved for the examiners of candidates to carry it into effect. Now let us see how this has been done, and by whom Mr. MACKWORTH has been succeeded.

Instead of selecting a gentleman unconnected with the coal owners or managers, seeing that he would have to contend with a determined opposition to all suggestions for improvement, some one of great experience and high attainments, thoroughly versed in coal mining, not only as carried on in this district, but with the superior methods pursued elsewhere, so that his advice and recommendations might be strengthened and supported by the moral influence of his character,—it now appears that Mr. THOMAS EVANS has been appointed, who is reported to be a relation of the chief manager of the Dowlais Works, and whom Mr. WOOD describes as being 27 or 28 years of age, and whose sole experience in coal mining has been derived from a pupilage in the Dowlais Coal Mines, under Mr. DICKINSON and Mr. WALES, and from the brief management of a mine in the Forest of Dean.

With all possible respect for Mr. T. EVANS, and fully giving credit to all Mr. WOOD says of him, we unhesitatingly pronounce this appointment to be a most improper one; and we trust that the examiners will review all the circumstances connected with it, and reverse their unfortunate decision. For it is obvious that this gentleman has been placed in a position where the performance of his duty will inevitably be attended with such great sacrifices of feeling, and influenced by such a strong natural bias, as to render the due execution of his office almost impossible. Should he, however, rise above these feelings, and impartially administer the law by enforcing the recommendations of his able predecessor, or make suggestions of his own, as regards the great destruction of life in the Dowlais Collieries, how and with what effect will such be received by the chief manager and the viewer, under whom lately, and for some years, he has been subordinate in the very collieries? We repeat that this appointment is unfair and very impolitic, as far as this young gentleman is concerned, and we may add that it is also highly prejudicial to the interests of the miners.

Taking all the circumstances we have named into consideration, it is evident that the examiners have, unintentionally no doubt, been the unwitting tools of a party who wish things to remain as they are, and to have an Inspector, who, nursed and educated in their own collieries, and accustomed to the dangerous mode of carrying them on, would see nothing

requiring his interference on inspecting them. As far as appearances are to be relied on, this object has been accomplished; and it now remains to be seen whether the miners of South Wales are satisfied with the arrangement, and if all interested in the cause of humanity and justice will stamp this appointment with the seal of their approbation.

While it is exceedingly distressing to witness the blunders into which Government officials, and those who advocate Government patronage, and Government routine fall, from want of practical experience, and an emancipation from the red tapism so prevalent in every department, it is highly amusing to see with what gravity the most erroneous statements are made, with a view to carry out some pet scheme. In the House of Commons recently, the Right Hon. W. MONSELL, in laying the Woolwich estimates on the table, stated that a small shell foundry, under the management of Government, was about to be established, and he anticipated that the public service would be greatly promoted by the increased facility which would thus be obtained in obtaining shells; and that there would be a great saving in cost, compared with the price paid to contractors. These anticipations, he said, had been completely realised, for shells similar to those for which the price paid to contractors had been 11*l.* 15*s.* per ton, had been produced at the Royal Arsenal, under the direction of Captain BOXER, the inventor of machinery for their manufacture, at a cost of only 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per ton, including a fair charge for the deterioration of plant, and for interest of the money spent on the erection of the building. Captain BOXER, in a paper on the subject, recommended that a foundry should be erected, which would produce shells as fast as they could be bushed, and their fuses supplied by the Royal Laboratory. Captain BOXER'S suggestions had been submitted to Government, and it was resolved that the foundry should be at once erected; the 26,000*l.* asked for in the estimates was a portion of 50,000*l.* which the foundry would cost. He proposed also to establish a gun foundry, for the manufacture of iron ordnance which would necessarily involve considerable expenditure, but the object was well worth the cost. Heretofore the Government manufactured their own brass guns, and depended for iron ones to contractors. Last year, when there was a great pressure for 13-inch mortars, and 68-pounder guns, the Government gave orders to the best contractors they could find, but the results showed they must no longer depend on such sources. He was ashamed to say that our iron ordnance was inferior to that of any other country in the world; the report of the commissioners to visit Belgium, France, &c., was confirmatory of this. To remove the reproach, and to effect a material saving to the country, Government would include in the estimates of this year a vote of 60,000*l.* or 70,000*l.* for the erection of a gun foundry, and in one year the whole amount would be saved.

Now, we have little hesitation in stating that the assertions contained in these remarks are not based on facts, but the whole proposition has very much the appearance of a foal towards the perpetration of a bare-faced job. The Right Hon. WILLIAM MONSELL, M.P. for the county of Limerick, is Clerk of the Ordnance, and very naturally would look with much complaisance on any move that would increase the prestige, patronage, and emoluments of his particular department. Without entering into any discussion whether an English Government ever did, or ever can, manufacture anything so well or so cheap as can be produced by fair competition, we assert, without fear of contradiction, that Captain BOXER cannot produce shells at 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per ton, for Welsh or Staffordshire pig-iron, quoted by us at 5*l.* per ton, with 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for remelting, without any other charge, would at once absorb the amount given as the entire cost; while there is to be taken into account the interest of capital expended on the building, wages of pattern makers, founders, labourers, Government officials, wear and tear, and depreciation of tools, machinery, and buildings. We shrewdly suspect that Captain BOXER, finding plenty of materials at his command, has, in the estimates founded on his experiments, left the price of pig-iron entirely out of the question, as unworthy of notice, and thus deceives himself with the idea that he can produce for 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* what would cost him at least 11*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per ton.

Mr. MONSELL'S reference to the report of the commissioners who visited Berlin, Liege, and other places on the Continent last year, to prove that our ordnance metal is the worst in the world just goes for nothing; and in an article in the *Mining Journal* of November 24, we showed that such commission was a regular travelling job, with a view to tell the scientific world what it knew before, and what the commissioners well knew then, that whatever was contained in the report, England can, if proper encouragement were given by a paternal Government, produce iron and steel from its own ores unsurpassed by Sweden, or any other part of the Continent. It is a sad thing that such one-sided views should secure the attention of Government; for if iron-works are to be established under their patronage, why not become manufacturers of boots, harness, goose quills, woollen cloth, paper, sheets, and other articles required by Government, which will secure official patronage.

The Fort Bowen Mining Company, after much buffetting about, has again set sail with a fair wind, and we hope she may reach the desired haven with better success. The proceedings of the meeting, in another column, will doubtless be read with some interest, and it must be gratifying to the directors to find that even in the eleventh hour the small knot of shareholders in attendance rallied around and supported them, by subscribing the additional capital required. We believe we may state that from the first formation of this company the highest confidence has been reposed in the board, and the unparalleled difficulties they have had to contend with must have caused them many an anxious hour, little thought of by their fellow-shareholders. It would now really seem that they have surmounted all their troubles; and we hope the time is not far distant when we shall have to congratulate them upon receiving a reward for their patience and perseverance—reward that every shareholder must participate in. According to the last reports, the mine now appears to be thoroughly developed, and that the additional capital was only required to work it upon a large scale; at the same time, it will be satisfactory to the shareholders to know, with the machinery actually on the property, and which is expected to be in operation by this time, they are in a condition to crush about 20 tons of ore per day, which at a yield of 1 oz. to the ton would more than defray the expenses, both at home and abroad. Mining must at all times, to a certain extent, be uncertain, but the Fort Bowen now appears very likely to prove a remunerative undertaking.

With this terrible picture of the Dowlais Collieries before us, let us refer to Mr. WOOD'S explanation, and see if there are not some,—nay even

strong grounds for the reports to which we have so often alluded. It is a well-known fact that the unswerving honesty, incorruptible integrity, and undoubted talent which Mr. MACKWORTH displayed in the performance of his onerous duties, were extremely distasteful to the coal owners of this district, and that before the passing of the recent Act a meeting was held to concert measures for his removal. A memorial to the Secretary of State failed to accomplish this object, and it was reserved for the examiners of candidates to carry it into effect. Now let us see how this has been done, and by whom Mr. MACKWORTH has been succeeded.

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favourable opinion of Mr. LOWRY was confirmed by others who had visited and inspected the property. Eventually it was agreed that no decisive step should be taken until they had received the report of the Government geological surveyor, after which the shareholders should be called together and consulted as to future operations. In the mean time, the high character of the directors will no doubt be a sufficient guarantee that the interest of their fellow shareholders will be most anxiously watched.

THE NEW JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT—No. IV.—THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—In my analysis of this new bill, which passed a stage in Parliament on the 25th inst., I was impressed with the necessity of exhibiting to your readers the beautiful symmetry of arrangement in its clauses, which seem to have taken their groundwork from the Cost-book System—so closely is the assimilation in many respects as to warrant this deduction of their origin. Before proceeding briefly to the comparison of the new bill with the cost-book, in its differential, distinctive, and assimilated character, I may state that it is far from my intention to enter into an eruditus disquisition upon the origin or powers inherent to the Cost-book System, taking it for granted that this knowledge, and the Stannary jurisdiction in relation thereto, is vested in those interested.

To open with the memorandum of association declaratory of the company under the new bill; this bears a *fae simile* resemblance to that inserted in the cost-book, on the agreement of adventurers to work a certain sett, the sole difference being in the number of shareholders—the former requiring permissively 7, and compulsorily 21; the latter complete, with one or any unlimited number. The bye-laws adopted for the internal government of the company is lodged with the "memorandum," or, in default, takes those prescribed by the "bill." The cost-book also exacts, by custom, that the bye-laws shall be entered therein, and signed by those comprising the company. In reference to the bye-laws, of course a distinctive difference is perceptible, but of insignificant consequence in many divisions of the constitution, the advantages and defects being pretty nearly equalised. For example—the cost-book requires no public registration of its client; the adventure, no seal, no stated place of business, no declaration of its "limited" liability, or otherwise, no annual meeting, no "directors," no certificate of shares, no stamp on notice of transfer, no fees on registering the same, no interest to be charged on calls in arrear, to the delight of defaulters, no dividends but from sources of real profit, which sometimes is forgotten when a concern has to be bolstered up, or the market rigged; no annual balance-sheet, no limit of auditors, and it has no satisfactory mode of forfeiting defaulters' shares, or complete process of winding-up a bad concern, and it has no immunity from a creditor attacking a shareholder for the whole of the debts of the adventure—all of which are *a sine qua non* of the "joint-stock bill"; but, on the other hand, the cost-book is its own registry, content with a known place of business (*qy. always*); it has, as manager, a responsible person in the capacity of purser, who, unfettered by a "committee," a body never recognised in the Stannary Courts of Cornwall, is accountable to the whole body of shareholders under and for whom he acts. It has bi-monthly meetings, and bi-monthly balance-sheets, when correctly "conducted," with the whole number of shareholders for auditors; it has a vote for each share held, provided all calls be paid up by the adventurer; a majority on questions at meetings binds the minority; it empowers each meeting to transact the ordinary two-monthly business; it forfeits shares, nominally, in default of calls, through appeal to the Stannary Courts, who condemn and sell the same; its books of accounts and registers are open to the inspection of adventurers, free of charge; its notices are individual, or none; its purser is banker; its liabilities are incurred by the purser, on behalf and under sanction of the adventurers; its proceedings of meetings are signed by those adventurers present; it has the wholesome power of preventing any "mining broker," or "dealer," or "sharebroker," from occupying an official position; it gives an adventurer the privilege of retiring from the undertaking at any bi-monthly meeting, upon payment of his proportion of the liabilities, to such period of withdrawal, when he is also entitled to claim his share of the assets of the concern, valued and paid for in the customary manner two years afterwards.

The great and paramount deficiency is a legal limited liability to extent of capital subscribed; for although an adventurer is only liable from one bi-monthly meeting to the succeeding one, at his own pleasure, still for that period he is liable for the whole debts or obligations contracted by the concern, and, moreover, it is the fault of any adventurer if his liability extends beyond such period. For the true intent and meaning of the Cost-book System is, now, and was in the aboriginal state, that each concern should adjust its balance every two months in settlement of the debts by contribution of the several partners, or that the profits or assets should also be divided amongst them at the like interval. If adventurers will admit of "laxity" in their own affairs, they must abide by the consequences, and not attempt to foist the blame on our excellent principle. Confer upon the Cost-book System the legal desideratum of limited liability; absolute forfeiture of shares at two months after non-payment of calls; stamped deeds, to prevent much of the present abuse in the assignment of shares; small fees for registering the same after payment of calls, and for giving extracts therefrom; a facile arrangement for winding-up the concern by a majority of three-fourths of the adventurers; and heavy penalties for violation of cost-book rules; and sure, I am, it will bear comparison with any system, principle, rule, charter, or government that legislative enactment can provide, or the ingenuity of genius create. The code of rules I had intended subjoining, amalgamating the perfection of both systems, I must postpone to next week, from the length of these remarks. I conclude with one suggestion, that if it were practicable, no plan of operation could better secure the interests of cost-book adventurers, than that of a compulsory publication in the *Mining Journal*, or some other gazette, of the two monthly balance-sheets of their affairs, in the form exhibited in my last communication.

W. VERNON VENABLES.
Devon-street, Hammersmith-gate, Feb. 29.

At the usual monthly meeting of the Association for the Prevention of Steam-Boiler Explosions, held at the secretary's (Mr. Henry Whitworth) chambers, Corporation-street, Manchester, on Tuesday, the chief inspector (Mr. R. B. Longridge) submitted a report of the proceedings of himself and the sub-inspectors during the past month; the following few extracts therefrom have been furnished us:—"There have been 191 visits made to members of the association, and 563 boilers inspected. Of these 10 have been found in a dangerous state, from the following causes—viz.: 4 from defects or corrosion of plates and angle iron, 3 from defects in construction, 2 from over-pressure, 1 from injury arising from deficiency of water. In 5 other boilers the furnaces have been injured from deficiency of water, but are not considered dangerous at their ordinary working pressure. Of the engines, 53 have been indicated, showing, in some instances, great waste of steam, attributable to errors in the valves. There have been no explosions in boilers under our inspection, but on the 4th inst. a fatal explosion occurred at Wigan, at Messrs. Taylor's mill, the cause of which I investigated at the request of the coroner, and on the 12th inst. gave evidence at the inquest held on the body of one of the sufferers." The chief inspector, in his report, then proceeds to dwell at great length on the causes which, in his opinion, led to this unfortunate occurrence at Messrs. Taylor's works, but as the particulars have not been furnished to us, we are unable to enter into details.

COAL.—It is estimated that the extent of the Cumberland coal field, including Westmorland and Yorkshire, has an area of some 200 square miles. It has been worked for a lengthened period, and does not yet give any signs of exhaustion. But the Cumberland coal field is one of the smallest, both in extent and thickness, for it is only 1/60th of the whole area of coal in the British Isles; and while its workable thickness is only some 17 feet, the several seams of the South Wales coal field are 100 feet thick, the thickness of the Lancashire coal is 150 feet, and in some of the Scotch coal fields there is a workable thickness of 200 feet. It has been calculated that the single magnificent coal field of South Wales, of 1200 square miles, would supply England with fuel for at least 2000 years, after the whole of our English mines were worked out. After that, I fancy you begin to breathe a little more freely, but a tithe has not yet been told, for to the British coal fields of 12,000 square miles, you may add for the rest of Europe 10,000, for British North America 18,000, and for the United States of America the really astonishing extent of 113,000 square miles, almost untouched, and the whole together, as yet, yielding only about one-half of what the British islands are doing alone. Besides

an immense coal range on the eastern coast of Australia, the extent of which is unknown, may reach beyond all conception, and the importance of which in the future history of our race may come to be truly marvellous.

THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

FEB. 27.—There is nothing remarkable this week to notice in the mining market, which is at present rather dull. East Pool, last Monday, declared a dividend of 2*l.* 10*s.* per share. West Damsel remains stationary at about 7*l.* East Wheal Rose shares have somewhat declined, yet there is no doubt that the sales of ore will steadily increase. Cargill shares are flat. Increased attention, however, has lately been drawn to this lead district, and two or three of the small mines surrounding East Wheal Rose are likely to resume working. Many South Wheal Ellen shares have lately changed hands, at 7*l.* and upwards. A valuable discovery is reported in Great Consols, Gwennap, in which sett there is a considerable extent of unexplored ground.

At a recent meeting of Wheal Seton adventurers, an auditor was appointed, at a salary of 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* per month, "to authenticate the accounts at the close of every two months." If such a course were adopted in mines generally, it would no doubt be the means of preventing much improvident expenditure. The loose way in which the business of most mines is conducted affords a needy or roguish purser a fine opportunity for replenishing his pockets at the expense of the adventurers. Those who are in the habit of frequently attending mine accounts know well that the merchants' bills and accounts generally are not looked into by the adventurers as they ought to be. There is a vast difference in mine managers: some will carry on the work with much greater economy than others; and, if possible, some means should be devised not only to properly verify the accounts, but to place a check upon extravagant and uncalled-for expenditure in materials and management generally. Mining adventurers would find it to their advantage if they appointed invariably a vigilant committee to see that their money is not wasted.

The new bill for regulating partnerships will, in all probability, receive such modifications, or additional provisions, as will place companies—formed on that system for mining purposes, in Cornwall and Devon—under the jurisdiction of the Court of Stannaries. Immediately on the printing of the new bill, the Vice-Warden communicated with Mr. Michael Williams, one of the Members for West Cornwall, who called the attention of the Vice-President of the Board of Trade, in a special manner, to the probable effect of the measures as regards the mining interests of Cornwall and Devon. The promoters of the bill signified that they were ready to consider any suggestion that might be made to them on the subject; and, with that object, the Vice-Warden was invited to communicate his views to Mr. Lowe, by whom the bill was introduced, for which purpose he went to town immediately at the close of the sittings of the Stannaries Court last week. It is understood that the desire of the Vice-Warden is not only to exempt cost-book mines from the operation of the new Act, but also to include within the jurisdiction of his Court those mining companies which may be formed in accordance with its principles and provisions. Joint-stock companies hitherto formed in Cornwall for mining purposes have signally failed, as it was found that they had great difficulty in obtaining the necessary credit from merchants. Under the improved provisions of the new measure, it is probable that some joint-stock companies will be formed for mining in Cornwall; but the general feeling is so strongly in favour of the Cost-book System, that it is likely some time must elapse before the joint-stock companies will be favourably regarded; their success, however, will soon dispel any prejudice that may at first exist against them. Should such companies be formed, as the new Joint-Stock Bill stands at present, they could not sue, or be sued, in the Court of Stannaries; but legal proceedings in respect of them would have to be taken before the Court of Chancery, the Court of Bankruptcy, or the Courts of Common Law at Westminster. This circumstance alone would operate very much to their prejudice in Cornwall, and it will be of considerable advantage to such companies to have provisions included in the new bill which will have the effect of bringing them within the jurisdiction of the Stannaries Court. For the kingdom generally the new measure is unquestionably a most important one; and it will, there is no doubt, have the effect of engaging a large amount of additional capital in industrial enterprises.

IRON AND COAL TRADES OF YORKSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

FEB. 28.—The anxiety existing with regard to the result of the negotiations for peace now being conducted at Paris, and the failures amongst some large ship-builders, have had a somewhat depressing influence on the iron trade generally. The reports from the iron-producing districts in these counties, afford sufficient evidence of the fact, that so far as Yorkshire and Derbyshire are concerned, the depression is not so much felt as in Staffordshire. The first-class manufacturers of finished iron are tolerably well employed, though the orders for the past month have not come up to a general average. The affairs of the United States, though not of a warlike aspect, have somewhat influenced the receipt of orders. There is less demand for sheets and plates than bars. The iron trade, like all other branches of commerce, is influenced by the uncertainty existing as to the question of peace or war. No reaction is anticipated until the result of the conference is known.

The apprehensions of a rupture with the United States are rapidly diminishing. The commerce of America has received a great impulse from the news of a probable European peace, and this circumstance has imparted a little activity to the steel trade.

The coal trade remains pretty much in the same state as we have reported it for the last few weeks. Notwithstanding the very large increase in the importation of the mineral into the southern and metropolitan markets, very large quantities remain on the pit banks, and the markets are reported to be well stocked. In South Yorkshire some of the colliers have been put on short time; and, for the period of the year, the coal trade of Yorkshire was never known so inactive. The mildness of the weather and the general condition of manufacturers do not encourage the hope of an early improvement.

The half-yearly report of the South Yorkshire Railway Company presents several interesting features in connection with the development of the minerals in the South Yorkshire coal-fields. The first six months of the past year, being the only half-year preceding the one just closed within which the company has worked independently of the Great Northern contract, gave a produce, from minerals, of 12,147*t.*, while the present has yielded 20,000*t.* The supply of the Great Northern coal has increased from 145,070 tons to 219,717 tons. The company's coal trade with Camden Town is increasing; and a regular coal traffic with the Eastern Counties Railway to the east, through Peterborough, and with the district of the South-Eastern Railway, through Guildford, has been established. The supply of coal from the new pits opened, and the increased activity of the older workings, is now much more than equal to the demand. The dividend recommended is 3*l.* per cent. per annum.

A railway tyre and axle company has just been formed at Rotherham, which is expected to afford employment to upwards of 200 hands when in full working operation.

A very melancholy accident occurred, on Friday, at a new colliery, the property of Mr. R. Barrow, at Spital, near Chesterfield, which has resulted in the loss of one life, and the narrow escape of two others. Very large pumping apparatus had been placed down the shaft, to overcome the great quantity of water with which the pit is inundated: as three of the men were working at the bottom, a large quantity of liquid earth burst in upon them from an old unworked shaft, close to where they were employed, and in a short time it rose several yards, and completely suffocated one of the men, whose body has not yet been discovered. The other two men, one of whom was for a few moments immersed overhead, succeeded in making their escape by climbing up the pipes in which the pumps worked. During the cessation of pumping, the water increased about 14 yards, and considerable difficulty will be experienced in extracting the body.

A patent signal bell, for signalling up and down colliery shafts, inclines, from distant places and works, railway stations, or through tunnels, has recently been introduced and patented, by Messrs. Gulliver and Goldthorpe, of Barnsley. The signal is a great improvement over the clumsy ones at present in use, and from the neatness of its construction and adaptation for any position, there is every prospect of its coming into general use. In the numerous collieries in the neighbourhood in which it has been introduced it has given great satisfaction, the simplicity of its mo-

chanism, certainty of action, and evident durability, rendering it all that could be desired.

My attention has been drawn to your quotations of the price of lead. I know it to be far from your wish to quote a price which is not correct, or which may mislead the public, but in several cases your quotations have been higher than the market price. For instance, in the last Journal you quote English pig 26*l.* 10*s.* to 27*l.* Now, I believe the highest price that has been made this year on the London market was the Lead Company's sale of 800 pigs last week—refined, at 26*l.*; common, 25*l.* This is a matter of importance to the smelters in Derbyshire, as their ore standard is fixed by the London price, as given in your Journal; and when that price is quoted 1*l.* per ton above what can really be obtained on the market, they are placed in a very awkward position. In the same paper, 26*l.* is given as the price at Liverpool, which is the same as the Derby price. I hope your informants will set this matter right, either by quoting the exact price of the sales of the week, or else by giving in two lines—"English pig, refined," and "ditto, not refined." These remarks embody the opinion of

the necessary information as to the mineral character of Ireland, the following paragraph appears:

"From these and other sources information has been derived such as, in the judgment of your committee, leaves no room for rational doubt that the advantageous working of the coal and metallic mines with which Ireland abounds is a practicable measure; that such an undertaking, conducted with adequate capital, judiciously and skilfully applied, could scarcely fail to remunerate as a commercial speculation; while, as an agent of national prosperity, it is impossible to estimate the magnitude of its results."

From the foregoing extract it can be readily seen what the opinion of the committee was, and keeping in view the motto adopted by the company, of "Industry, Economy, and Perseverance," that opinion has been borne out to the fullest extent. The Company's Act of Incorporation contains some important provisions: it enacts that "the company shall sue, and be sued, in the name of their secretary;" and that "when a proprietor transfers his shares to another person, his responsibility ceases, and he shall not be accountable for subsequent acts or proceedings of the company;" this is an important clause, and different from other companies, where the responsibility lasts for three years. A deed of co-partnership, embodying the protecting clauses in the bill, provides "That the directors will be responsible in the first instance; that they shall not be entitled to borrow money, and that every proprietor shall have full liberty on forfeiting, for the benefit of the company, the amount of his deposits to withdraw his name from the concern, and be released from future responsibility."

I will endeavour, in the course of this notice, to give the several mines worked by this company, the amount, as far as practicable, expended on each, whether still worked, and if not, when abandoned. I shall continue these remarks as opportunity offers.

THE METAL TRADES AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS ON THE CONTINENT.

[FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.]

FEB. 27.—In spite of the prompt conclusion of a truce, which looks so much like the sincere desire of all parties to conclude peace, the money market is very dull. Railway securities, however, are evidently recovering the standing they should occupy in the public favour; their value as investments is becoming daily more apparent. Their superiority, therefore, as an investment is gradually forcing itself upon the attention of the public, and it is to be hoped this valuable property will henceforth be free from the unreasonable depreciation to which it has been subjected. The discount bank, *comptoir d'escompte*, which appears to have done good service to the trade of France in the late trying times, has determined upon doubling its capital, raising it to 40,000,000 of francs, by the emission of 40,000 new shares, at 550 frs. each; the additional 50 frs. to go to form a reserve fund, which will amount to the amount retained from original shareholders for like purpose. The Comptoir General, which is not precisely a discount bank, nor an exchange mart, such as Robert Owen sought to establish years ago in the Gray's Inn-road, has had a meeting of shareholders, and published its balance-sheet. It is, perhaps, a combination of discount and exchange bank, with the objectionable features of both eliminated, and might, probably, with slight modifications, be advantageously introduced in London. One thing is certain, that it is a very successful undertaking, having been established some eighteen years, and pays the shareholders 20 per cent.

In the Paris metal market there has been no important movement; the dull season has passed, and iron is in great demand, although the prices have met with no increase. Some large purchases are said to have been made at 380 frs. to 385 frs. the 1000 kilos. English, Welsh, and Scotch pig and rolled iron stand at last week's quotations. English sheet-iron is priced at 660 frs. to 680 frs. the 1000 kilos.; while French ditto is at 500 frs. to 540 frs. Ardennes sheet has risen again.

Coals are still dear, although the consumers here delude themselves with the vain hopes that they will fall. In the whole length and breadth of the department of the North mining engineers are busily sounding for black diamonds. The *Industrie* states that in the circle of Bethune the researches have been crowned with success. A capital coal, *demi gris*, has been hit upon, and two pits to work it set in full operation. At Oignies, circle of Carvin, a coal, *mairge*, has been found, and is now being worked. It is stated to be far superior to that known as *heux Conde*. In spite of these statements, coal is dear and scarce, and likely to continue so, notwithstanding the weather. I am convinced if one or two of our coalowners were to unite, form a dépôt in Paris, and appoint a proper agent, taking care to organise a regular and economical system of carriage, they might do a capital trade here. Colliers sailing from Newcastle might unload at Havre, and the coals be brought up by rail, on the Rouen line, or by barges, towed by steam, which could be drawn up the Canal St. Denis to the ordinary wharves. As a case in point, one of my friends, a large manufacturer of coarse pottery, was induced last week to try English coal, at 51 frs. per ton, whereas he had previously paid for French coal 53 frs. per ton. He thus effected a saving of 2 frs. per ton on prime cost, which no sympathy with French coalminers can compensate. At the first trial, the fireman, ignorant of the nature of English coal, used the same quantity as he had been accustomed to employ of French fuel, and found the fire too fierce. He next used just half the quantity, finishing off with wood, to clear the goods. Here was a second, and very considerable economy, which greatly pleased the master. Nor was this all; the coal burnt so clean, giving off but very little smoke, making but little ash, and no clinkers, that both master and men were highly gratified, and will, probably, henceforth use only English coal, even should its price be augmented.

To return, however, to the metal market, from this digression, to a subject, probably, as interesting to your readers. Copper, in Paris, has fallen—Russian to between 327 frs. to 340 frs.; English ditto to between 322-50 frs. to 325 frs.; Lake Superior to 325 frs.; Australian to between 325 frs. to 326-50 frs.; Chili (rough) to between 262-50 frs. 295 frs.; Elba to between 320 frs. to 322-50 frs.; sheet copper to between 315 frs. to 320 frs.; red ditto, the same as the two previous weeks, 340 frs. to 345 frs. Tin, English, stands as before, between 327-50 frs. to 330 frs.; Straits at 340 frs. to 357-50 frs.; Banca, 345 frs. Zinc, Silesian, 65 frs., Vieille Montaigne, 70 frs., and 80 frs. rolled. Lead, sheet—Spanish, 70 to 71 frs., rolled, 78 frs.; French, 69 frs. to 71 frs.; German, 71 frs. to 72 frs. A French inventor appears to have discovered a process which may be of utility to metal manufacturers, but which, with that peculiar wrong-headedness that is sometimes common to inventors, as well as to other men of genius, he persists in applying to a most useless purpose. His evident good faith and earnestness, together with the intrinsic merits of the process, not the application, have induced one of the editors of the *Seize* to notice him in the *Revue Industrielle*. The inventor fancies he has discovered a mode of constructing railways cheaply, by avoiding the necessity of tunnels, cuttings, and steep gradients, and which consists in the use of soft iron rails, which yield to the pressure of indented driving-wheels. He thus arrives at the worn-out and exploded rack-and-pinion system. The suggestion may be novel and ingenious; probably, that is all that can be said of it. The rails being once indented, it becomes necessary to restore them to their former state. To effect this, the inventor proposes to roll them by the action of the wheels of the carriage; but to do so he was obliged to seek for a cheap hard metal capable of rolling the rails. This was out of his power to discover; but, in lieu thereof, he hit upon a plan of cheaply hardening all metals, and herein lies the pith of a most important invention. The inventors hardened metal, of which he seemed to think so little, was found on trial to resist the action of a well-tempered file, before which needles, scissars, and even razors, gave way. Should this process be found to answer, and capable of being worked on a large scale, there can be no doubt that some English steel goods manufacturers will be only too happy to make it worth the while of the inventor to give up his rack-and-pinion railway scheme, and stick to his case-hardening.

While upon the subject of inventors, I may mention the case of Mr. Goodyear, certainly the contemporaneous inventor with Mr. Thomas Hancock of sulphurised rubber (you will excuse your correspondent not using the common term, Vulcanised, which appears nonsensical, and far inferior to Plutonised; for certainly the chief of the *Dies inferni* ruled far more sulphurous realms than the deluded blacksmith). It is stated that componets formed here to work his numerous patents have not yet worked in such manner as to pay dividends to shareholders; that his caoutchouc combs have fallen into bad odour, in consequence of their giving a most offensive odour, such as may be smelt at low tides near Blackfriars Bridge, when worn in the head—and, I presume, they are not to be worn else-

where. *Certes, a lady redolent of the perfumes of cloches will not attract admirers either in the *salle de bal* in the *Chaussée d'Antin*, nor yet in a *guinguette* at the *Barrière*.* Lastly, Mr. Goodyear is stated to have made a most unfortunate bargain, so far as he was concerned, with one of his own countrymen, who was too 'cute' for him, and who was sent over as a clerk in charge of American goods to the London Exhibition of 1851. This fortunate *hard case*, I believe he would be called in the States, has succeeded in making a good thing out of the license & exploiter he obtained from the inventor, who, like all of his caste, appear to be *exploited* by others, without much benefit to themselves. Oh, inventors! when will you learn wisdom?

A Platina Mine has been discovered at Appronague, in Cayenne, five days' journey from the gold mine of Aratayé.

An extensive company, for promoting the working of minerals in France, is in course of formation; it is to be under French, English, and Belgian directors, and to be called the Credit Houillier et Métallurgique. Notwithstanding the pressure of public business, the Emperor, on Monday, received a deputation of the leading promoters of the undertaking.

THE ACADIAN IRON COMPANY.

Without wishing to lay claim to any special spirit of prophecy, we cannot help referring with some degree of self-satisfaction to our predictions recorded some years ago, when the iron ores of Nova Scotia were first brought under our notice. For a long period of years we had been accustomed to regard the northern countries of Europe as the only favoured regions which could furnish forth those higher qualities of iron, smelted with wood fuel, which have become as essential to many branches of our manufacturing industry. When the characteristics of the Nova Scotia ores had become known, through the analyses of several eminent scientific men, it only required a simple process of inductive reasoning to arrive at the conclusion that these rich and pure ores, when treated with charcoal, must necessarily produce iron of a very high quality. The truth now appears to be, that nothing superior is anywhere to be found; and this fact, long known to many persons in the trade, has now been brought convincingly home to Her Majesty's Government, by a long series of trials and experiments, carefully conducted, under the direction of the authorities of the War Department. The failure of our heavy guns and mortars, both by sea and land, on many occasions during the last campaign, attracted attention to the *materiel* of which they were composed, than which, we believe, nothing could be worse. So far from the fresh supplies proving superior to the old, we have reason to believe that they have been going from bad to worse; and, to remedy the evil, the Government at length conceived the idea of establishing a cannon foundry of their own.

In order to ensure adequate supplies of an improved material, a commission of practical men was sent to various places on the Continent, but without success. Fortunately, however, a considerable quantity of Nova Scotia charcoal iron happened to be on hand in this country, and having been purchased by the War Department, was tested in the manner, and with the results, above mentioned. The superior excellence of the material having been ascertained, reference was made to the colonial authorities to learn the capabilities of the mines for furnishing large quantities, and upon this point we understand the reports and information are most satisfactory. The result is that Her Majesty's Government have determined for the future to manufacture their own ordnance, and have contracted with the Acadian Iron Company for a certain annual supply, for the use of the foundry and gun factory about to be established in the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich.

THE IRON TRADE.—The following weekly statement, to Feb. 25, has been forwarded to us from Glasgow by Mr. Thomas Edington, showing the principal orders for rails, castings, machinery, &c., known by him to be in the Iron Markets of Great Britain and Ireland:—

ORDERS CONTRACTED FOR.

In the Cleveland District of Durham—Large quantities of socket-pipes for London; rails, chairs, fish-plates, &c., for the Continental, American, and Indian railways; also, gas and water castings for different parts of England.

At Sheffield.—A large cast-iron tank for Hastings.

At Nottingham—4½ miles main water-pipes, a steam-engine, pumps, &c., for Glasgow—40 tons gas-pipes for Ireland.

[Hearne.]

NEW ORDERS.

4000 yards large water-pipes for Montrouge.

Castings for improvement in sewerage at Chorley.

A turning lathe, &c., for Edinburgh.

A single lift gas-holder, with cast-iron columns, for Stalybridge.

A steam-engine, mills, lathes, and wheels, for London.

150 tons service rails for Aberdeen.

A pumping engine for London.

PROSPECTIVE ORDERS.

New railways in Greece, South America, and Austria.

Quantities of large water-pipes for Bombay.

THE IRON TRADE.—“Ironmaster,” in to-day’s *Worcester Journal*, says:—“There is no improvement either in the demand for or price of pig-iron since I last wrote. There has been some sales, both of mine and cinder pigs, during the week, but at such rates as were not expected at Christmas. As I before said, the giving way in the price of pigs ought not to affect the price of wrought-iron, and unless there be a reduction of price in pig-iron, in addition to the rates now ruling, it is impossible for the trade to reduce at the preliminary meeting, which will be held on the 27th. I am quite aware that at no period was there so much pig-iron produced as at this time; I am also aware that the falling off in the foundry trade has caused the pig-iron makers to press sales, and the stocks to increase a little; still, the stocks of pig-iron are not heavy, either in Staffordshire, Wales, or Scotland. When peace is a reality, we shall soon feel the effect of the removal of the restrictions placed on the export of iron to the north of Europe; when money is released from war prices, we shall find that sanitary improvements will take far more iron than all the guns, shot, and shells, which have been such a great item of manufacture during the last two years. Canada orders will be coming in during the month, and from the low state of the stocks there and in America, a better demand must take place; nor must it be forgotten, in looking to the requirements of the coming quarter, that our stocks of wrought-iron throughout the United Kingdom were never known to be lower. We are aware that iron merchants always take a time of high prices for emptying their warehouses. Of course, you will have noticed the fall of prices in Scotland, but I do not consider that we are at all affected by such an occurrence. Staffordshire is a pig-iron consuming and not a selling district; whatever is sold in Staffordshire, from our inland position, is consumed, and not sent away. On the contrary, Scotland uses but a portion of what she produces, and sells thousands of tons per month which have never been produced; scrip is the medium of exchange, and forms as much a means of speculation and gambling as that of stocks in London; and this scrip is quite as sensitive, for the telegraph keeps the “bulls” and “bears” of London and Glasgow in continual motion. Looking at all the circumstances of the day, I am inclined to think that the exertions which will be made to prevent alteration in prices for the next quarter will be successful.”

THE MINERS OF SCOTLAND, AND THE NEW SPECIAL RULES.—The colliers and miners of Scotland have been holding meetings for the purpose of supporting the miners now on strike against the Masters’ Special Rules, now being issued as the law of the land for colliers and miners. The workmen allege that it is impossible to prevent themselves under these rules, either being indebted to the masters, or being little out of prison, since, for the breaking any of the rules, the workers are liable either to a penalty of 2d. or 3d., for they are so framed that, if the operative does not break the first clause, he would be liable in the last. Between 2000 and 3000 workmen assembled at Cowdenbeath, in Fife-shire, and passed a resolution that they would support their brethren on strike, and, if necessary, come out themselves. All the meetings seem to have been very harmoniously conducted.

PUBLIC DINNER TO MR. NICHOLAS WOOD.—Mr. N. Wood, the eminent colliery viewer, of Hetton-le-Hole, has been entertained at a public dinner, by his neighbours, when a very large and respectable company assembled, under the chairmanship of the Rev. J. S. Nichol, rector of Hetton-le-Hole. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, “The health of Mr. Nicholas Wood” was proposed by the Chairman, who referred to the great efforts which had been made by Mr. Wood on behalf of the sanitary, social, and intellectual improvement of the neighbourhood with which he was more immediately connected. The toast was drunk with great cheering, and Mr. Wood replied, in a speech characterised alike by good taste and public feeling. Among the other toasts, “Success to the Hetton Coal Company,” was proposed by Mr. G. Johnson, responded to by Mr. N. Wood, who followed his reply by proposing the health of “The Chairman”; “Her Majesty’s Inspectors of Mines,” was proposed by Mr. Wood, and acknowledged by Mr. M. Dunn; “Success to the coal trade,” was proposed by Mr. J. Wales, viewer at Hetton, and responded to by Mr. Elliot.

RAILWAY CALLS.—The amount falling due in March is £802,508/-; making the total for the quarter, 2,512,677/-.

THE LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—Week ending Feb. 23: Number of omnibuses at work, 302; average number running daily, 295; receipts, 5064/- 15s. 9d.; average per omnibus for seven days, 17/- 3s. 4d. Remarks: Very cold weather.—A. G. CHURCH, Sec.

CORNISH STEAM-ENGINES.

The number of pumping engines reported by *Leeds’s Engine Reporter* for the month of January is 21. They have consumed 1391 tons of coal, and lifted 11,000,000 tons of water 10 fms. high. The average duty of the whole is, therefore, 45,900,000 lbs. lifted 1 ft. high, by the consumption of a bushel of coals weighing 94 lbs. The following have exceeded the average duty:—

Mines.	Engines.	Length of stroke in the cylinder, ft.	Load in lbs.	Load per square inch on piston.	Strokes per minute.	Coals in bushels.	Mill. lifted 1 ft. high by consuming 1 bushel of coals, 94 lbs.	Consumption, lbs.	Do. consumed, lbs.
Great Work	Leeds’s 60 in.	9-0	53,688	14-7	7-6	2350	61-8	74	
North Pool	50 in.	8-4	23,947	20-2	5-6	1272	45-3	51	
East Pool	60 in.	9-75	52,061	15-0	3-6	1080	46-2	55	
Sou. Wh. Frances	Mariott’s 75 in.	11-0	79,618	14-7	3-3	1982	54-2	65	
Perran St. George	60 and 100 in.	9-0	40,587	12-7	5-9	1632	53-1	63	
West Wheal Rose	Penrose’s 85 in.	14-0	40	2682	36-2	67			
		12-0	121						

Engineers’ Names.—Great Work, P. Roberts; North Pool, Sims and Son; East Pool, J. West; South Wheal Frances, T. James; Perran St. George, Sims and Son; East Wheal Rose, Hocking and Loam.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, AND PROTECTION ALLOWED.

J. Lee Stevens: Doors or apparatus for regulating the supply of air to steam-boilers and other flues and furnaces.—H. Holford, M. Mason: Machinery or apparatus for compressing metals, and for manufacturing all kinds of metallic rivets, bolts, or similar articles.—J. Mash: Working the valves of steam-engines.—J. Kinniburgh: Moulding or shaping metals.—T. H. Turton, J. Root: Buffer, bearing, and draw springs.—H. Render: Lubricating material.—T. Hurst: Connecting of the rails or metals generally used on railways.—F. Preston: Machinery for rolling and shaping metal.—C. R. Mote: Improvements in securing and sustaining rails of railways.—C. C. Jouber, L. A. Bordier: Motive-power engines.—B. Burleigh: Improvements in certain parts of the permanent way of railways.—G. Napier, J. Miller: Mode of driving and applying screw propellers to the propulsion of vessels.—J. Inshaw: Pressure-gauge.—F. Prestage: Locomotive engines.

IMPROVED SCREW PROPELLER ENGINE.—The Messrs. Morton and Hunt, of Glasgow, have recently patented an entirely new description of marine steam-engine, particularly well adapted to the screw propeller, and denominated by them the “parallel-action Z crank marine engine.” In these engines the cylinders are placed with their axes parallel to the principal shaft, the pistons working longitudinally with the vessel. By placing the cylinder as close as convenient to the shaft, and the additional space being filled with the details of the working gear, the greatest possible compactness is obtained. The chief peculiarity in this engine is the form of the shaft, which has two cranks, forged upon it at right angles, nearly to its axis; the elongated portion between them is inclined to and crosses the axis, in such manner that the cranks stand out from diametrically opposite points, giving the name, from this zig-zag form, of the Z crank. It serves for both cylinders and air pump, and would serve for additional cylinders, were they necessary and properly arranged. The crank is forged in a single solid piece, and is much less costly than a shaft with two double cranks, as constructed in the usual manner. On the crank is a lever piece, and elongated tubular bows, fitted with brasses to work looey on the cross piece, and having four arms or levers standing out at right angles. Two of these arms are longer than the others, and are connected by ball and socket joints to the connecting rods of the two cylinders, while the two shorter arms are connected to those of the two air pumps. The arrangement of these engines are extremely convenient, and, as compared with ordinary ones of equal powers, the great saving in space is at once apparent. The shaft is self-balanced, owing to the peculiar form of crank, and can consequently be driven at a higher speed than common engines, without increasing the vibration of the moving parts.

IMPROVED SAFETY-VALVE.—Mr. John Ramsbottom, of Longsight, has recently patented a new arrangement of safety-valve, which consists in applying a cross-bar to two or more valves held down by a helical spring. The valves are made with conical recesses, to receive points which project from the cross-bar, and placed at such distance apart as to allow the spring to set between them. This spring is of sufficient power to resist the pressure of the steam up to the desirable working point, and is adjustable to any power; but should the pressure become greater than this adjustable point, the valves and cross-bar rise simultaneously and let off the steam. This bar is prolonged at one end to serve as a handle to the attendant, to ascertain the working condition of the valves; by depressing which, the valve nearest the handle serves as a fulcrum for raising the other out of its seat, and let off steam; on raising the handle, a contrary action takes place. The specification describes several modifications of the arrangement, which is stated to be in use on the London and North-Western Railway.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF GUNPOWDER.—Mr. E. Hall, of the Powder-mills, Dartford, has recently patented a process for regulating the sprinkling of gunpowder materials while under the milling process. Under the old system of wetting with a watering-pot by hand, the distribution of the water was not uniform, and the powder was not properly dampened. Mr. Hall’s apparatus consists of a pump, which slowly conveys water to a cistern above the mills, each having a series of sprinkling pipes, connected with an index, nicely adjusted, and a stop-cock, to take off the supply while one charge was being taken off, and another put on. A steam-pipe is conducted round the mill bed, to warm the charge when necessary.

PORTABLE GAS APPARATUS.—Messrs. Bridges and Aubury, of Webber-row, Westminster-road, have recently patented some portable apparatus for the generation and supply of gas, in a most economical manner, even when not more than 10 or 12 lights are employed, or in larger sizes, suitable to churches, chapels, and other establishments, where perhaps from five to ten times that number may be required.

It consists of a stove with moveable reefs, that when one is burned out it may be replaced with the greatest facility; a hydraulic main and the cistern is contained in one vessel, and another vessel adjoining serves as a purifier. Its action in the generation of gas is most perfect, producing, according to the coal employed, gas of superior quality, and while not the slightest odour is perceptible around the apparatus, the light is of a strength and brilliancy unknown to consumers of ordinary gas in country districts. The small size apparatus, which takes up little more than 6 square ft. of space, is well adapted for houses in isolated situations, while other and larger sizes will be found equally efficient for larger or small factories, railway stations, &c. The apparatus has been in successful operation at Eden Bridge Station, on the South-Eastern Railway, and most satisfactory reports have been made of its practicability, safety, and economy.

ECONOMICAL ILLUMINATION BY GAS.—Mr. Arthur Jackson, has exhibited, at the Liverpool Polytechnic Society, some experiments with gas, of a highly interesting character, the results of which, however, it appears at present difficult, if not impossible, scientifically to account for. In the first place, he diluted the carburated hydrogen contained in a receiver with 20 per cent. of atmospheric air, in which state it was not explosive; the gas, in this deteriorated state, when lit at an ordinary burner scarcely rendered “darkness visible,” but on the introduction of a slightly coiled platinum wire into the flame, the gas expanded into a broad and vivid flame, the fulness and strength of the light greatly exceeding that obtained under like circumstances from the pure gas. This strange effect of the platinum wire is at present involved in mystery, nor can Mr. Jackson exactly calculate its economic value; but it is clear that while it decreases the price of the gas, it increases the power of the light from 17 to 20 per cent.

BRICK-MAKING BY MACHINERY.—We understand the ingenious machine, patented by Mr. Clayton, of the Atha-works, Dorset-square, has undergone considerable modifications, and is now capable of producing any quantity of bricks that may be required. By an advertisement, it will be seen that one of the improved machines will be in operation on Monday and Tuesday, and we purpose giving a full description of it in our next Journal.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, 2 Bryndford Hall Mine Shares, 2 Herward United, 50 Guskus, 1 Eaglebrook, 30 Rhedol United—Offers, stating prices, addressed to “Z.” Mining Journal office, No. 26, Fleet-street, London, will be attended to.

GRAT CRINNIS MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a CALL of ONE SHILLING per share on the NEW SHARES of the company has this day been made, PAYABLE, on or before the 15th March next, at the offices of the company, 47, Old Broad-street, London.

By order of the Committee, R. C. MANUEL, Sec.

47, Old Broad-street, Feb. 20, 1856.

The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

That the accounts now presented, showing a balance of liabilities of £562 10s. 10d. at 31st January, 1856, be and the same are hereby approved of and adopted; and that a copy of the same be printed and circulated among the shareholders.

That a call of 1s. per share be, and is hereby, made upon the 25,000 shares of the company, payable on the 10th March, 1856.

That the following shareholders be, and are hereby, elected and declared to be the committee of management:—namely, Messrs. S. W. Daukes, G. B. Harson, J. W. Hughes, Robert Johnston, and Charles Martin.

J. H. MURCHISON, Sec.

Shareholders who have not yet registered their shares, are requested to send in their scrip for that purpose to the office, as above, without delay.

Works published at the MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London:

IRON MANUFACTURE OF GREAT BRITAIN. By Wm. TRUMAN. £2 2s.

PRACTICAL TREATISE ON MINE ENGINEERING. By C. G. GREENWELL. In Numbers, £2. Half-bound Morocco, 2s. 6d.

GEOLGY AND MAGNETISM. By EVAN HOPKINS. 16s.

GOLD ROCKS OF GREAT BRITAIN. By JOHN CALVERT. 10s. 6d.

WINNING AND WORKING OF COLLIERIES. By MATTHIAS DUNN. 12s. 6d.

SUPPLY OF WATER IN SWANSEA. By MICHAEL SCOTT. 10s.

HORSE POWER OF CORNISH STEAM-ENGINES. By J. DARLINGTON. 6s.

INVENTIONS, IMPROVEMENTS, AND PRACTICE, OF A COLLIERIE ENGINEER AND GENERAL MANAGER. By BENJAMIN THOMPSON. 6s.

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EAST KENT RAILWAY.—NOTICE OF CALL.—FOURTH CALL OF TWO POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS per share on original Capital, making, with deposit and previous calls, £12 10s. paid; and FIRST CALL OF TWO POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS per share on Preferential Dover Extension Capital, making, with deposit, £5 paid.

Notice hereby given, that the Board of Directors of the East Kent Railway Company have made a CALL OF TWO POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS in respect of every share in the original Capital of the company; and a CALL OF TWO POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS in respect of every share in the Preferential Dover Extension Capital of the company; and have appointed such calls respectively to be PAID on the 12th day of April, 1856, at the banking house of Messrs. Glyn and Co., No. 67, Lombard-street, London; and the several shareholders of the company are hereby required to pay the same accordingly.

By order of the Board,

SONDÉS, Chairman.
GEORGE FREDERIC HOLROYD, Sec.

Dated this 5th day of February, 1856, Office, 2, Moorgate-street.

CALEDONIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the NEXT HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Caledonian Railway Company will be HELD at the Merchants' Hall, Hutchison-street, Glasgow, on Thursday, the 20th day of March, 1856, at One o'clock afternoon, in terms of the Statute. The Transfer-books will be closed from Friday, the 7th proximo, inclusive, until after the meeting.

By order of the Board,

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Chairman.
ARCHD. GIBSON, Sec.

Company's Offices, Glasgow, Feb. 27, 1856.

THE ACADEIAN IRON COMPANY. Registered provisionally;

And to be brought within the Limited Liability Act now before Parliament.

Capital £300,000, in 40,000 shares of £5 each.—Deposit £3 per share.

With power to increase, by the issue of new shares.

TRUSTEES.

JNO. SCOTT, Esq., 4, Hyde-park-street.

JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq., Grosvenor-place.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN—J. A. ROEBUCK, Esq., M.P. for Sheffield.
COL. BAZALGETTE, late Administrator of the Government of Nova Scotia.

PHILIP P. BLYTH, Esq., Wimpole-street.

SIR JAMES R. CARMICHAEL, Bart., Oakdene, Kent.

JAMES CROWDY, Esq., late Colonial Secretary, Newfoundland.

MARC HUNTER, Esq., Stonebridge House, Tottenham.

THOMAS JACKSON, Esq., Commercial-road, Pimlico.

THOMAS JESSOP, Esq., (Messrs. Jessop and Sons), Sheffield.

W. A. MATTHEWS, Esq., (Messrs. Thos. Turton and Sons), Sheffield.

WILLIAM OWEN, Esq., (Messrs. Sandford and Owen), Rotherham.

HENRY PAULL, Esq., Temple.

WILLIAM SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Scott, Bell and Co.), 2, Alderman's-walk.

NASSAU WM. SENIOR, Esq., 3, Hyde-park-gate.

E. M. SWEETLAND, Esq., 5, Alderman's-walk.

(With power to add to their number.)

AUDITORS—George H. Jay, Esq., Adelaide-place, London-brIDGE.

Alexander Beattie, Esq., late H.E.I.C.S., Porchester-terrace.

BANKERS—The Commercial Bank of London, Lombard-street.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Hill and Reeves, 23, Turlington-street.

BROKERS—Messrs. Price and Brown, 4, Change-alley.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—John V. N. Banzellet, Esq.

TOTALY OFFICES, -5, ALDERMAN'S WALK, NEW BROAD STREET.

The provisional committee, referring to the prospectus already published, have now the satisfaction to announce that the authorities of the War Department, after a long series of trials and experiments, have declared the Nova Scotia iron to be the very best they have been able to discover for their purposes; and Her Majesty's Government have, consequently, contracted for a large supply for the use of the royal arsenals, on terms highly advantageous to the company.

This fact, in addition to the greatly increasing demand on the part of the steel trade and the general public, renders it imperative upon the company to adopt the speediest measures to enlarge their means of production; and the committee, therefore, give notice that the share lists will be closed at an early day.

Alderman's-walk, London, March 1, 1856.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). Provisionally Registered.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES to be made at the office, 346, Strand, where specimens of the copper ore may be seen, and all further information obtained.

Prospectus will be issued shortly.

[PROVISIONALLY REGISTERED.]

TYN-Y-CAEIA COLLIERY COMPANY (LIMITED). PENCOED, NEAR BRIDGEND, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

Capital £10,000, in 1000 shares of £10 per share.—Deposit £2 per share.

Prospectuses may be had at the offices of the undersigned, by whom also applications for shares will be received up to the 6th proximo.

GODDARD AND EYRE, Solicitors, 101, Wood-street, Cheapside.

WINDSOR BRIDGE IRONWORKS AND ENGINEERING COMPANY (LIMITED).

This company has been formed under the provisions of the Limited Liability Act, with the object of PURCHASING THE BUSINESS, PLANT, MACHINERY, and PATENTS of Messrs. DUNN, HATTERSLEY, and CO., of Manchester, thus saving the expences and delays necessarily attending the formation of a new undertaking, and securing all the advantages of an old established business, with a good connection already formed, and requiring only increased capital. The works are well laid out, cover about 3 acres of land, within 1½ miles from the Manchester Royal Exchange, fitted with first-class tools and machinery, with SEVEN PATENTS secured for Britain, France, and Belgium, and at present capable of executing contracts to the amount of at least £10,000 per month. The promoters propose to take an interest to the extent of £100,000, in 2000 shares of £50 each, with power to increase to £200,000. A detailed prospectus, with names of trustees, directors, auditors, solicitors, and bankers, will appear in the next Number of the Mining Journal.

RANSOME'S SILICEOUS STONE.—THE PATENT SILICEOUS STONE COMPANY are prepared to execute CONTRACTS for the supply of all kinds of ORNAMENTAL DETAILS FOR BUILDINGS, &c., manufactured in this beautiful material, which has received the approval of eminent architects and scientific men, and which for sharpness of outline, durability, and cheapness, stands unrivalled.

It is especially applicable for the elaborate details of Medieval and Ecclesiastical Architecture, for Gothic Windows, Doorways, Pinnacles, &c., Crosses, Corbels, Altar Screens, Pulpits, Fonts, Monumental Tombs, Tablets, Headstones, &c. Also, for all kinds of Garden Decorations, Fountains, Figures, Vases and Pedestals, Flower Boxes, Wardrobe Cases, Balustrades for Terrace Walks, Gate Piers, Caps and Bases, &c. And for Coats of Royal Arms, Chimney-pieces, Brackets and Trusses, Ashlars, Quoins, String Courses, and other Dressings.

Further particulars, with illustrations, on application to Mr. FREDK. RANSOME, Whitehall Wharf, Cannon-row, Westminster; or Patent Stone Works, Ipswich.

B A N K O N D O N . THREADNEEDLE STREET, AND CHARING CROSS. CHAIRMAN—Sir JOHN VILLIERS SHELLEY, Bart., M.P.

VICE-CHAIRMAN—JOHN GRIFFITH FRITH, Esq.

Current accounts are received, and interest allowed on balances.

£5 per cent. interest is allowed on deposits, with 10 days' notice of withdrawal on sums of £10 and upwards.

By order, MATTHEW MARSHALL, Jun., Manager.

Threadneedle-street, Jan. 19, 1856. BENJAMIN SCOTT, Sec.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.—AT THE FIFTH HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the shareholders of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, held at the London Tavern on Wednesday, the 27th February, 1856.

CHARLES JOHNSTON, Esq., in the chair.

The report and statement of accounts having been read by the secretary, It was resolved unanimously.—That the report and balance-sheet now read be received and approved; that the dividend for the half-year ending 31st December last be made, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the report, at the rate of £1 per cent. per annum on £500,000, and that it be payable on and after the 6th of March next.

The following gentlemen were proposed to fill the vacancies at the board made by the retirement, by rotation, of Messrs. Blyth, Moore, and Robertson, viz.:—

James H. Robertson, Esq. Thomas W. Watson, Esq.

James Alexander, Esq.

A show of hands having been taken, the Chairman declared the election to have fallen on Messrs. Alexander, Robertson, and Watson; whereupon a ballot was demanded on behalf of Mr. Nathan, which was fixed to take place on Tuesday, the 11th March, at the office of the company, 61a, Moorgate-street, from Ten to Three o'clock.

Messrs. Cazenove and Moore were appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

A vote of thanks was passed to the directors; after which the meeting adjourned to Wednesday, the 12th March, at Two o'clock.

J. W. PILLANS, Sec.

61a, Moorgate-street, Feb. 27, 1856.

S O V E R E I G N L I F E O F F I C E . 49, ST. JAMES'S STREET, LONDON.—Founded 1845.

TRUSTEES.

THE EARL TALBOT. B. BOND CABELL, Esq., M.P.

SIR CLAUDE SCOTT, Bart. HENRY POWELL, Esq.

CHAIRMAN—Lieut.-Col. Lord ARTHUR LENNOX.

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—SIR JAMES CARMICHAEL, Bart.

This office possesses a large paid-up and invested capital, while the claims by death scarcely exceed one-fifth of the premiums received.

By the recent bonus, four-fifths of the premiums paid were, in many cases, returned to the policy holders. Thus, of £153 paid on a policy for £1000 (effected in 1846), £123 was added to the amount assured in 1853. A bonus declared every third year.

Fourteen Pence saved weekly, and paid to the office quarterly or half-yearly, will accrue to a person 25 years of age the sum of £100 on his attaining the age of 55, or at death, should that event occur previously.

Claims are paid three months after proof of death.

No charges are made except the premium.

Rates are calculated for all ages, climates, and circumstances connected with Life Assurance.

Prospectuses, forms, and every information can be obtained at the office, 49, St. James's-street, London.

H. D. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

Active Agents required.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS' ANNUAL COLLECTION OF INVENTIONS WILL BE OPENED AT THE SOCIETY'S HOUSE, John-street, Adelphi, on EASTER MONDAY, the 24th of March. It will comprise Models and Specimens of Recent Inventions, whether patented, registered, or not; and of Works of Recent Construction. Articles for exhibition must be forwarded, carriage paid, on the 6th, 7th, or 8th of March.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IMPORTANT FREEHOLD ESTATE, AROUNDING WITH IRONSTONE; and the BUGBROOK IRONSTONE WORKS, established thereon, a few miles from the Weedon Station, with tramway and siding into the London and NW. Western Railway.

MESSRS. PLEWS AND WALL are directed by the Assignees of

Mr. W. Elsam to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, on Friday, the 14th of March, at Twelve, the valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTY known as the DIRT HOUSE ESTATE, situated at Bugbrook, comprising about 40 acres, with residence and farm buildings. The estate abounds with ironstone, for the working of which there are established the BUGBROOK IRONSTONE WORKS, with wharves for coal, coke, and lime, and all the numerous buildings necessary for carrying on an extensive trade: together with brickfields, having an almost UNLIMITED SUPPLY of BRICK EARTH, brick and the kilns, sheds, and other suitable erections. The contiguity of the property to the railway, with its IRON TRAMWAY and SIDING, the high road to the north, and the Grand Junction Canal, give to the estate peculiar facilities for both land and water carriage, while the distance of the property from any similar works, and its immediate vicinity to the WEEDON ARMY CLOTHING DEPOT, now about to be very considerably enlarged, secures to this property almost unrivaled facilities for developing its MINERAL PROPERTIES.

The estate may be viewed any day previous to the sale, where particulars, with plans, may be had, as well as at the principal inn at Northampton and Weedon; and in London, of Messrs. LAWRENCE, PLEWS, and BOYER, 14, Old Jewry Chambers; and J. NICHOLSON, Esq., official assignee, 24, Basing-lane; and of Messrs. PLEWS and WALL, auctioneers, land and estate agents, 34, Poultry, and Clapham-road.

TO IRONMASTERS, COAL MASTERS, AND OTHERS.

SALE OF VALUABLE COPYHOLD PROPERTY, WITH IMPORTANT COAL AND OTHER MINES.

MR. WILLIAM JONES WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Crown Hotel, Bridgnorth, on Monday, the 17th March, at Five o'clock in the afternoon, subject to conditions then to be produced, WHITWELL'S END ESTATE, in the parish of Upper Areley, in the county of Stafford, situated from Kidderminster four, Bridgnorth nine, Bewdley four, and Stourbridge seven miles.

This important property, which abounds with valuable COAL and OTHER MINES, contains by admeasurement 43 acres of good MEADOW, PASTURE, and ARABLE LAND, with substantial and convenient houses and buildings, of which possession may be had at Lady Day next. Further particulars in future papers.

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TO IRONMASTERS, COAL MASTERS, AND OTHERS.

MINERALS, &c., TO LET.—TO LET, upon long leases, to the above parties to the NEWLY PATENTED PRESSING MACHINE, for all kinds of PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL BRICKS, TILES, QUARRIES, &c. The simplicity and durability of the above machine far exceeds any now in use; one man and two boys will, with ease, press and carry away 650 bricks or quarries of a superior quality per hour, with much less labour to the workmen, also reducing the cost of manufacturing 50 per cent. less than the machines previously made.—For particulars and drawings, address to THOMAS CRAVEN and Son, 33, Lower King-street, Manchester.

LANDUDNO, NORTH WALES.—ON SALE, BY PRIVATE TREATY, valuable MINING PLANT and MATERIALS, at the TYN-Y-FRON MINE, LLANDUDNO, comprising powerful PUMPING and WINDING ENGINES, Pit-frames, Shears, Capstan, Whimsey, New and Old Round Ropes, Crushing Mill, excellent Cylindrical Steam Boilers, Wrought-Iron Edge Rails, and other materials.

There is a good shipping-place within a few yards of the mine; and the Conway Station, on the Chester and Holyhead Railway, is not more than four miles distant.

Application to be made to Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, Bodfan, Conwy; or Mr. JOSEPH HOWELL, Hawarden Works, near Holywell.

MINERALS, &c., TO LET.—TO LET, upon long leases, to the above parties to the NEWLY PATENTED PRESSING MACHINE, for all kinds of PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL BRICKS, TILES, QUARRIES, &c. The simplicity and durability of the above machine far exceeds any now in use; one man and two boys will, with ease, press and carry away 650 bricks or quarries of a superior quality per hour, with much less labour to the workmen, also reducing the cost of manufacturing 50 per cent. less than the machines previously made.—For particulars and drawings, address to THOMAS CRAVEN and Son, 33, Lower King-street, Manchester.

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LANDUDNO, NORTH WALES.—ON SALE, BY PRIVATE TREATY, valuable MINING PLANT and MATERIALS, at the TYN-Y-FRON MINE, LLANDUDNO

CORNWALL.—IMPORTANT PUBLIC NOTICE.—
W. RADMORE begs to acquaint parties frequenting the county of Cornwall that the ROYAL MAILS and COACHES, plying through Cornwall, NOW LEAVE the GLOBE HOTEL, BEDFORD STREET, where places only can be secured, and all information required obtained.
RADMORE, DUNN, OLIVER, WARD, PEARCE, & CO., Proprietors.
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THE NEW PATENT MULTIPLE ROTATIVE GEARING.—This justly admired invention contrasts with the ordinary toothed gearing, for which it is proposed as a substitute, and possesses the pre-eminent advantages of COMPACTNESS, STRENGTH, DURABILITY, FREEDOM FROM NOISE and BACKLASH, UNIFORMITY and SMOOTHNESS OF ACTION, REDUCED FRICTION, FACILITY for LUBRICATION and REPAIR, and virtually WITHOUT RISK of ACCIDENT, advantages unequalled in any other arrangement of gearing. It is proposed for all purposes where a change of speed is required, and is peculiarly applicable for screw propulsion.

The proprietors of the patent are prepared to GRANT DISTRICT and OTHER LICENSES for the manufacture of this gearing, or to ENTER INTO CONTRACTS for application to screw steam-vessels, or other machinery, upon application to their agent, No. 3, Hanover Chambers, Buckingham-street, Adelphi, where any further particulars may be obtained, and models and testimonials inspected.

The invention was honourably mentioned by the International Jury at the French Exhibition of 1855; and has been favourably noticed in the *Artisan* of June and July, 1855, and the *Mining Journal* of 8th December, 1855. Manufacturers treated with on the most liberal terms. Communications by letter post paid.

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Showing the position and prospects of nearly 250 mines.

By JOSEPH YELLOL WATSON, F.G.S.

We commend this review to the careful perusal of our readers.—*Mining Journal*, Ellingham Wilson, publisher, 11, Royal Exchange; also, *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

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Published (for the author) at the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London. Price, handsomely bound in cloth lettered, 2s. 6d.; by post, 3s.

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S. W. SILVER and Co., INDIA RUBBER WORKS, NORTH WOOLWICH (opposite Her Majesty's Dockyards), having considerably extended their manufacture, in order to meet the daily increasing demand upon them for this effective and durable article, are enabled to offer the very best material at the reduced price of 1s. 4d. per lb. for sheet and rope.

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CAUTION.—S. W. SILVER and Co. have found it necessary to stamp all their manufac-

ture thus—“S. W. SILVER and Co., Works, North Woolwich.”

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THE “SCIE TYPIC AMERICAN” is the BEST and CHEAPEST WEEKLY PAPER for MECHANICS and INVENTORS. Each number is illustrated with Five to Ten Original Engravings of New Mechanical Inventions; also, a List of American Patents; worth ten times the subscription price to every inventor. Terms, 1s. per annum.—A copy to AVERY, BELLFORD, GARDISSAL, and Co., patent agents and negotiators, No. 32, Essex-street, Strand, London. Corresponding offices in Paris, Brussels, and New York.

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BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS,
IN STOCK FOR SALE OR HIRE.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—TO BE LET, on reasonable terms, a QUANTITY of 6 tons RAILWAY WAGONS.—For particulars, apply to Mr. THOS. NURSE, Wellington Chambers, Cannon-street West, London.

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WARRINGTON FORGE AND BAR IRON WORKS, WARRINGTON. **GEORGE WORSDELL AND CO., MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MERCHANT BARS.**

M. R. J. H. BARBER, METAL BROKER, 20, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL, is in WANT of an AGENCY for the SALE of WELSH TIN-PLATES, BARS and OTHER IRON; and, from his knowledge of the various merchants in Liverpool, Manchester, &c., his connection would be found valuable to any maker.

STIRLING'S PATENT IRON.—The TOUGHENED CAST-IRON for GIRDERs, SHAFTINGS, ROLLS, PINIONS, RAILWAY WAGON WHEELS, ENGINE CYLINDERS, and for all purposes where a strong, dense iron is required, can be PROCURED of the following brands:—

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Large size crusher, with shoes, capable of reducing from 10 to 12 tons £120 0 0
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especially prepared to meet the requirements of the new Act for the Inspection of Coal Mines. It has met with the decided approval of many large colliery owners and managers. SIMPLE, EFFICIENT, and CHEAP. Price £2 to £2 1

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.	Shares.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Shares.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	
320 Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack* ... £3 11s. 10d.	£1 4s.	14	114	3 0	20	5 0—Feb.	1856.	3000 Dairhiew (cop., lead), Brecon.	2s.	—	—	24000 Ferran and Leisure Union	2s.	—
124 Baleswidden (tin), St. Just	11s.	5	12	3 0	0	5 0—Jan.	1851.	1000 Darren (sl.-lead) Cardiganshire	6s.	4	—	6400 Ferran Consols (Ferranuthne)	2s.	12
4000 Bedford United (copper), Tavistock* ... 2s. 6s. 8d.	10s.	10s.	10s.	8 5 6	0	5 0—Feb.	1856.	1100 Ferran St. George (copper, tin)	21s.	15	—	6400 Ferran Wheal George	1s.	15
5000 Black Crag (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	5s.	—	5s.	0 5 0	0	2 0—July.	1853.	6000 Polgeas & Lanesarrow (cop., tin)	22 3.	—	—	2000 Polgeas & Lanesarrow (cop., tin)	22 3.	—
2000 Botalack (tin, copper), St. Just*	91s.	22s.	22s.	261 5 0	5	0 0—Feb.	1856.	10000 Devon Burra Burra (copper)*	4s.	3	—	2400 Porkells United (tin), Wendron	9.	5s.
100 Brynford Hall (lead), Flint	20.	8s.	—	3 0 0	3	0 0—Jan.	1856.	10000 Devon The Mines, Dartmoor	1s.	—	—	4000 Queen of Dart, Devonshire	1s.	3s.
10 10 Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan.	15.	8s.	—	231 10 0	2	0 0—Dec.	1855.	863 Duke of Cornwall, Lostwithiel	£16 19 0.	8s.	—	10000 Rhosyddol & Bacheiddon (lead)	21 5 6.	12
2048 Carnorth (tin), St. Just	3.	4s.	5	0 2 0	0	3 0—Dec.	1855.	10000 Dunsley Wheal Phoenix	1.	1s.	—	17325 Corrington (lead), Chirbury	8s. 6d.	12
10000 Castle Slate Quarry, Downardian	1.	1s.	—	4 17 6	2	7 0—Feb.	1856.	10000 Dwyngw (lead), Wales	£11 31 6.	11.	—	1024 Rosewarne and Herland United	2.	4s.
672 Ding Dong (tin), Galval	3s.	—	30 32	4 17 6	2	7 0—Feb.	1856.	10000 Round Hill (silver-lead), Saip	1s.	—	—	5000 Round Hill (silver-lead), Saip	1s.	—
17 17 Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne*	25s.	—	120	881 4 0	4	0 0—Feb.	1856.	6250 Silver Brook, Ashburton	1s.	—	—	6250 Silver Brook, Ashburton	1s.	—
2800 Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	11. 9s.	—	—	0 6 6	0	0 0—April.	1853.	100 E. Baleswidden (tin), Sarcroes	7.	—	—	4000 Sithney Wheal Buller (tin)	3.	4s.
300 East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	32.	85.	85 90	8 0 0	0	0 0—Nov.	1854.	126 East Bassett (copper), Redruth.	4s.	50	—	12000 Sortridge & Bedford, Tavistock 9s. 10d.	—	—
128 East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan*	21s.	170.	180 170	250 10 0	2	10 0—Feb.	1856.	4200 East Birch Tor, Dartmoor	5.	5	—	6000 South Bog (lead), Salop	17s. 7d.	—
1024 East Wheal Margaret (tin, copper), Illogan*	5s.	12.	9	0 5 0	0	5 0—Feb.	1854.	5000 East Black Craig, Kirkcudbright	3s.	—	—	6400 So. Buller and W. Penstruith	3s.	—
1400 Eym Mining Company, Derbyshire	3s.	—	26s.	6 3 4	0	0 0—Dec.	1855.	1074 East Buller (copper), Redruth	12.	6s.	6s.	2000 South Carn Brea (cop.), Illogan	13s.	6s.
494 Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40.	30.	—	404 13 0	3	0 0—Feb.	1856.	2048 East Cefn Brwyno	—	—	—	5000 South Creven (copper)	24 0 6.	—
2340 Fordale, Isle of Man	71. 10s. 6d.	35.	—	45 7 3	1	0 0—Dec.	1855.	1024 East Garas (lead), St. Clement's	1s. 6d.	1s.	—	256 South Garas, St. Clement	13.	10s.
320 Ditto (New Shares of 25s. each)	25.	30.	—	7 4 0	1	0 0—Dec.	1855.	1024 East Goldscope (copper)	1.	7.	—	1024 So. Providence (tin), Sithney	4s. 7.	7.
4448 General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., lead).	3.	—	—	1 0 8	0	3 3—June.	1853.	4000 East Gunnis Lake (copper)	2s.	4s.	—	2048 South Wales Consols	6s. 8 4.	5.
2000 Gornwall (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	8.	—	2.	22 0	0	0 0—Sept.	1850.	5000 East Hender (copper), Crownan	—	1.	—	1105 So. Wh. Croft (cop.), Illogan	£1 18 10.	—
1243 Gwernamys (lead), St. Cleer	13s.	30.	30.	0 7 6	0	7 6—Dec.	1852.	5000 East Rosemary (cop.), Gwinneb 9s. 9d.	3d.	1.	—	5208 St. Austell Consols	2s. 14.	1s.
1750 Great Polgoon (tin), St. Austell	4s.	24.	—	0 10 0	0	4 0—Oct.	1852.	12000 East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	23.	31.	27	20000 St. Day United (tin & copper)	2.	—
6000 Great South Tongue	2s.	6.	—	0 2 6	0	2 6—June.	1855.	2048 East Wheal George, Walkhampt	3s.	—	—	20000 St. Dennis Consols	16s. 6d.	—
2366 Great Wheal Vor (tin, copper), Helston	5.	4s.	4s.	0 5 0	0	5 0—June.	1855.	920 Stray Park and Camborne Veas	10s.	5.	—	30000 St. Hilary Wheal Friendship	1.	—
119 Great Work (tin), Germoe	100.	130.	—	181 10 0	5	0 0—Nov.	1854.	1800 Swannop, Budock	—	—	—	10000 St. Hilary Wheal Friendship	1.	—
1024 Herdsoot (lead), near Liskeard	8s.	—	—	2 12 6	0	7 6—April.	1854.	10000 Talcross (sl.-lead), Cardigan	2s.	—	—	10000 Talcross (sl.-lead), Cardigan	2s.	—
6000 Hington Down Consols (copper), Calstock	3s.	7s.	6 8s.	2 3 0	0	2 0—Jan.	1856.	12000 Tassan (lead), Ireland	—	—	—	4944 Tay Con. (cop.), near Tavistock	£3 14.	—
2900 Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11.	9.	—	3 7 6	0	2 6—Nov.	1855.	9000 East Tamar (sl.-ld.), Beerferry	£3 8 6.	—	—	8000 Thomas's United, Cardigan	3s.	—
78 Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	3s. 13s. 6d.	—	—	380 0 0	5	0 0—Mar.	1851.	6400 Tees Side (lead), Cumberland	1s.	—	—	1024 Trebarwith, Perranuthne	4.	1s.
2048 Kenneygy (copper), Breage	6s. 7d.	—	—	0 4 0	0	0 4—Mar.	1854.	1204 Trebarwith Consols, St. Teath	—	—	—	25000 Treburch Consols, St. Teath	1.	—
20 Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100.	100.	—	1300 0 0	50	0 0—Jan.	1856.	6000 Gelleiberion	—	—	—	600 Tregardock (lead), St. Teath	6s.	—
400 Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2s.	—	120.	1050 0 0	2	0 0—Feb.	1856.	1024 Gilmar (tin), St. Erth	6s.	10.	10.	5000 Treleigh Cons. (cop.), Redruth	6.	1.
4000 Liscourne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18s.	—	180.	22s. 15 0	5	0 0—June.	1855.	12000 Gorn (lead), Llanidloes	12s.	—	—	5000 Treleigh (cop.), Redruth	6.	1.
320 Machno State and Slab Company	2s.	29.	—	2 10 0	1	5 0—Dec.	1854.	243 Grampier & St. Aubyn (copper)	109s.	125.	120.	5000 Treleweth (copper), St. Erth	2s. 9.	—
6000 Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4s. 10s. 6d.	34s.	—	1 17 6	0	15 0—Dec.	1854.	10000 Great Trevedoe	2.	21.	—	10000 Great Trevedoe	2.	21.
5000 Mendil (lead), Somerset	3s.	2.	—	0 5 6	0	3 0—Sept.	1855.	5120 Great Wheal Alfred, Phillack	2s. 9 4.	3s.	2s. 3s. 3s.	5120 Great Wheal Alfred, Phillack	2s. 9 4.	3s.
5000 Merlin (lead), Flint	2s. 18s.	—	—	0 11 0	0	2 6—June.	1855.	1024 Great Wheal Fortune, Breage	£18 16 8.	5s.	—	1024 Great Wheal Fortune, Breage	£18 16 8.	5s.
20000 Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7.	13s.	13s.	11 11 6	0	14 0—Jan.	1856.	16000 Great Mare (iron, &c.), Cornwall 2s. 9d.	—	—	—	16000 Great Mare (iron, &c.), Cornwall 2s. 9d.	—	—
5000 Nantlle Vale (slate), Llanidloes	1s.	1s.	—	0 1 6	0	6 0—April.	1855.	9000 Great Newwas United	2s.	—	—	3200 Ty-Maen Whitford	—	—
7500 Nantlle Vale (slate), Llanidloes	1.	1s.	—	0 3 9	0	1 3—Nov.	1854.	6400 Tyne Head (silver-lead, cop.)	—	—	—	6400 Tyne Head (silver-lead, cop.)	—	—
6400 Neather Heard, Westmoreland	2s.	—	—	0 1 0	0	1 0—Oct.	1855.	4000 Tyne-y-Worgiold (slate), Carna	5.	5.	—	4000 Tyne-y-Worgiold (slate), Carna	5.	5.
470 Newtonards Mining Company, Co. Down	50.	50.	—	44 0 0	0	1 0—Oct.	1855.	10000 Ty-y-berth (slate), Tallylyn	1s.	—	—	10000 Ty-y-berth (slate), Tallylyn	1s.	—
200 North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	22s.	25.	—	324 0 0	2	0 0—Dec.	1854.	10000 Great Trevedoe	2.	—	—	5000 Ulpha United Mines, Cumber	—	—
140 North Roskar (copper), Camborne	10.	80.	—	249 10 0	4	0 0—Sept.	1853.	6000 Union (tin), Roche & Luxillion	1s.	—	—	6000 Union (tin), Roche & Luxillion	1s.	—
6000 North Wheal Bassett (copper, tin), Illogan*	nil.	43.	43.	7 12 6	0	14 0—Feb.	1856.	5120 United Mines, Tavistock	—	—	—	5120 United Mines, Tavistock	—	—
6100 Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	1s.	29.	19 20.	23 18 0	0	0 12—Oct.	1855.	6400 Michell (lead), Flint	—	—	—	6400 Michell (lead), Flint	—	—
500 Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire	7s.	11.	—	4 0 0	0	10 0—Oct.	1855.	4000 Middleton (lead), Snailbeach	4s.	—	—	4000 Middleton (lead), Snailbeach	4s.	—
200 Phoenix (copper, tin), Linkinhorne	30.	57s.	—	147 0	0	37 0—Dec.	1855.	10000 North Pool (copper, tin), Llanrwst	7s.	—	—	1236 West Colascombe (copper)	—	—
1000 Polberro (tin, St. Agnes) (Preference)	1s.	—	—	11 3 10.	0	1 4—Oct.	1855.	900 Great Beam (tin), St. Austell	20.	9.	—	1236 West Colascombe (copper)	—	—
560 Providence Mines (tin), Uny Leistant	30s. 13s. 2d.	55.	—	39 4 6	5	0 0—Feb.	1856.	4000 Great Cowarch, Merioneth	4s.	—	—	1014 Trevenen (tin), Wendron	13.	3s.
512 Rosewarne United (copper, tin), Gwinear*	12.	115.	—	117 118	19 10 0	0 0—Feb.	1856.	6000 Great Dowgas.	2.	—	—	16 Trinity (copper, lead)	—	—
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